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Shultz Asserts Poindexter,  
North Kept Him in Dark

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Thursday contradicted the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, saying that neither had kept him informed of key events in the Iran-contra affair.

In testimony during nationally televised congressional hearings, Mr. Shultz declared his loyalty to President Ronald Reagan, and said he waged a "battle royal" to make sure Mr. Reagan learned all the facts as the affair unraveled last summer.

Mr. Shultz said the late William J. Casey, then director of central intelligence, and Admiral Poindexter, as national security adviser, were "on the other side" in that battle. He accused them of trying

to persuade the president to "ball them out" with inaccurate public statements.

He said Mr. Casey, who died of cancer in May, bypassed other high-level officials and secretly talked Mr. Reagan into permitting further arms-for-hostages discussions with the Iranians after the earlier dealings became public.

"I frankly felt that I was the one who was loyal to the president," Mr. Shultz said, "because I was the one who was trying to get him the facts so he could make a decision. But it was a battle royal."

A Senate lawyer, Mark Belnick, asked him, who, then, was on the other side.

Mr. Shultz answered for a moment, then said, "I feel that Admiral Poindexter was certainly on the other side of it. I felt that Director

Casey was on the other side of it. And I don't know who else, but they were the principals."

Under questioning from Mr. Belnick, Mr. Shultz denied repeatedly that his ignorance about the Iran arms sales stemmed from a desire not to know, as Admiral Poindexter had testified.

Mr. Shultz said he once told Admiral Poindexter that he wanted to be informed of the things I needed to know" to carry out his responsibilities as secretary of state.

He said he told the admiral that he did not want to know all the operational details, but he added, "That doesn't mean I just bowed out insofar as major things in our foreign policy is concerned. To assume that I shouldn't be informed of things like that is ridiculous."

Admiral Poindexter had testified that he never withheld information from cabinet officers that they did not want kept from them.

Mr. Shultz also quarreled with Colonel North's testimony, saying he was unaware of the National Security Council's secret efforts to funnel support to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government at a time when Congress had banned U.S. military aid to the contras.

Mr. Belnick read Colonel North's testimony that Mr. Shultz "knew in sufficiently elegant terms of what I had done," and asked the secretary of state if the statement was true.

"No," Mr. Shultz replied.

He also provided a glimpse of his frustrations in office, disclosing that on three occasions he submitted his resignation to Mr. Reagan. None of the offers to resign was prompted by his opposition to the Iran arms sale, he said.

He said he sought to resign when Robert C. McFarlane, then deputy national security adviser, was sent on a negotiating mission to the Middle East without Mr. Shultz's knowledge; once in a disagreement with the president over his detector tests, and when an obscure White House official sought to block

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Ali Akbar Velayati

Iran will cooperate with the Security Council and speak with its members "on the condition that it denounces" Baghdad as responsible for the seizure, he said.

Iran has accepted the resolution, which Iraq quickly dismissed as "unjust."

Mr. Velayati said, however, that the resolution did contain some positive elements: "the denunciation of Iraqi use of chemical arms and the bombardment of shipping and the civilian population."

The U.S. convoy, with at least three warships, including the Kuwaiti supertanker Bridgestone and the gas carrier Gas Prince, both bearing American flags, entered the Gulf on Wednesday through the 24-mile-wide Strait of Hormuz, which separates Iran and Oman.

At the convoy moved into the strategic waterway, Iranian F-4

See GULF, Page 2

Kiosk

Greek Cypriots  
Linked to Kurds

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey accused Greek Cypriot authorities on Thursday of arming Kurdish insurgents seeking autonomy in southeastern Turkey.

"Information has been received that the Greek Cypriot administration is supporting subversive and separatist anti-Turkish activities," Mr. Ozal said. The charge followed increased Kurdish attacks on Turkish citizens.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's Terry Hands: in charge of constant ferment. Page 7.

Shiites Surge  
Into Politics  
In Pakistan

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A militant new force of pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems has entered Pakistan's turbulent political scene, further complicating this country's efforts to maintain close relations with the United States and Arab states of the Gulf while also seeking to forge closer ties with Tehran.

A crowd estimated at 100,000 gathered in Lahore earlier this month to launch a new Shiite political party that openly advocates closer ties with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Shiite fundamentalist government in neighboring Iran. Party spokesmen warned that no opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini or the Iranian revolution would be tolerated.

Within 48 hours of the Lahore meeting, 13 houses occupied by anti-Khomeini refugees in Karachi and Quetta were attacked with submachine guns, grenades and bazooka-type weapons. At least three supporters of Mujahidin Khalq, the leftist Iranian opposition group, were killed and many were wounded.

After the attack, 13 men were taken into custody in Quetta and subsequently identified as members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. The Karachi attack is also believed to have been carried out by Revolutionary Guard members who slipped into Pakistan. The head of the new Shiite party says seven members of his group's militant youth wing also were arrested in connection with the attack.

Despite the arrests, the Pakistani government has made no major public protest to Iran. Indeed, it has begun rounding up many anti-Khomeini Iranians who had been settling in the Karachi area.

A Pakistani official, asked about

people in vast reaches of the Northern Hemisphere sweltered Thursday in a mid-summer heat wave, as an unseasonable chill clung to much of Western Europe.

The heat wave was blamed for mass hospitalizations and even deaths in Asia, southern Europe and the United States.

At least 21 people in Greece died from heat-related ailments. Deaths also were reported in Yugoslavia and in the United States.

In western Japan, heavy use of air conditioners caused three electric generators to blow up Thursday, cutting power to millions



George P. Shultz waiting to testify Thursday in Washington.

Soviet and U.S. Split  
On Bonn's 72 Missiles

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that four major obstacles blocked a U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, including the U.S. warheads for 72 Pershing-1A missiles in West Germany.

[But in Washington, Frank C. Carlucci, President Ronald Rea-

gan's national security adviser, said, "We do not accept their position that the Pershing-1As should be on the table." He was quoted by United Press International as saying that the United States did not understand why the Soviet Union was "putting this kind of obstacle in the way of an agreement.]

Elaborating on the new arms offers Wednesday by Mikhail Gorbachev, Yuli Y. Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister, called on Washington to help resolve the obstacles and clear the way for a U.S.-Soviet summit conference.

Identifying the 72 West German-based Pershing warheads as the key barrier to Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to scrap all medium- and shorter-range missiles on both sides, Western diplomats in Moscow predicted that a U.S.-Soviet dispute over the issue would drag on through the summer and dominate the arms talks in Geneva.

[In Bonn, a government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, repeated West Germany's position that the Geneva negotiations were concerned only with U.S. and Soviet nuclear systems, not with the weapons of third countries, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, proposed the "global double zero" except in an interview released Wednesday, dropping a Soviet condition that 100 Soviet warheads be excluded from a missile deal under negotiation in Geneva.

but insisting that the U.S. also eliminate the 100 warheads it had also excluded from negotiations.

While Mr. Vorontsov said Thursday that if a double-zero treaty was finalized "a possibility will open up for it to be signed at the summit level," both he and the armed forces chief of staff, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, stressed that the 72 warheads are a key impediment to concluding the treaty.

The proposed treaty would involve the elimination of all Soviet SS-20 and SS-4 missiles and short-range Soviet systems in both the European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union and U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe as well as all short-range U.S. systems in Europe and Asia.

The Soviet Union has left unclear whether it would accept a treaty that excluded both the 72 U.S. warheads based in West Germany.

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Yuli Y. Vorontsov

Gorbachev's Proposal:  
A Skillful Double Carom

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's surprise move to break the negotiating deadlock that had developed around Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles is the diplomatic

NEWS ANALYSIS

tant target of Mr. Gorbachev's skillful double carom would be West Germany, host of 72 U.S. shorter-range nuclear missiles. Moscow now has clearly identified the Pershing-1As as the major impediment to a global accord eliminating several thousand nuclear warheads.

Throughout the comments made in an interview published in Moscow on Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev again was portraying himself as a man willing to give up some Soviet military advantage to make gains in world public opinion.

To underline his bid for Asian support for his arms control proposals, Mr. Gorbachev used his latest surprise offer in an interview with an Indonesian newspaper. He emphasized that he was amounting his willingness to eliminate the 100 SS-20 warheads "to accommodate the Asian countries and take into account their concerns."

He also noted that he was dropping his previous demands that such a concession be matched by U.S. steps to reduce its nuclear presence in Asia.

At a news conference on Thursday in Moscow, senior Soviet officials echoed the Soviet leader's emphasis on the importance of Asian public opinion.

Asked why the Soviet Union had been willing to drop a previous demand that U.S. nuclear capable aircraft in Japan be included in any deal that eliminated Soviet SS-20s in Asia, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, responded:

"If the Soviet Union displays good will and makes these steps, we expect that Japan will appreciate this and take steps accordingly."

In addition to making what he called "a global double zero" offer to eliminate all Soviet medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Asia and Europe, Mr. Gorbachev called for a Soviet-U.S. freeze on the number of aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons stationed in Asia; reductions in the superpower fleets in Asian waters, and wide-ranging restrictions on submarine and anti-submarine warfare capabilities.

As part of the offer, the United States would have to agree not to deploy 100 medium-range missiles that Washington has reserved the right to put in Alaska to match the 100 Soviet SS-20 warheads, Mr. Gorbachev said.

He did not address the 72 Pershing-1As in the interview. Thursday, however, Yuli Y. Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister, and Marshal Akhromeyev said that the United States would have to withdraw the U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads from these missiles if Washington wanted a global double zero accord.

The United States refuses this demand, saying it cannot break its agreement with West Germany on the missiles for the sake of the broader treaty. The United States also is reluctant to be seen pressuring Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on this issue.

Bonn's coalition government already has been shaken by disagreement between Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, who has long opposed Mr. Gorbachev's double zero proposal, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has favored it.

U.S. diplomats fear that Mr. Gorbachev may be trying to provoke another major dispute within the Bonn government and to gain support in German public opinion.

It is not clear that Moscow will allow the missile treaty and the summit meeting that would follow to be undermined by the obsolete Pershing-1As. Western diplomats in Moscow say, despite the strong statements to that effect by Soviet officials on Wednesday.

Some U.S. officials believe that Moscow's real concern is the mod-

ernization of its nuclear forces.

See GORBACHEV, Page 2



IRANIANS PROTEST IN BONN — Iranian exiles were arrested by police in Bonn as they objected to the visit of Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati on Thursday. About 100 Iranian exiles took part in the illegal demonstration at the Foreign Ministry. Page 5.

Experts Link Terrorism  
In France to Iran School

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One week after France broke diplomatic relations with Iran, a picture of Iranian involvement in terrorism in France is emerging, according to independent experts on terrorism and analysts outside France.

The Iranian effort, claimed by some sources to be state-inspired but by others to be the work of out-of-the-clans fighting for influence inside the religious hierarchy, is said to be centered on a religious school in Iran's holy city of Qum.

French officials are reluctant to comment on the phenomenon, apparently fearing that they might exacerbate a tense situation.

"You will notice that we have never implicated the Iranian state," Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said Thursday.

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## GULF: Convoy Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

Phantom jets flew toward the warships from an air base at Bandar Abbas but turned back after a U.S. warning, American officials in the Gulf said.

Captain William Mathis, skipper of the convoy's guided-missile cruiser Fox, said the trip so far had been calm.

"The transit has been, with the exception of some F-4 activity at Bandar Abbas, very, very benign," he said.

The empty tankers were expected to reach Kuwaiti oil terminals shortly after daybreak Friday. They will first have to pass an area where Iranian Revolutionary Guards in speedboats launched two attacks on ships, on July 9 and July 13.

Then they enter a narrow channel leading to the terminals, where mines, believed planted by Iran, have blasted holes in four vessels since May 16. Kuwait says the channel is now clear.

Iran has bitterly criticized the U.S. operation, and its foreign minister, Mr. Velayati, has asserted that the reflagged tankers will be carrying oil for Iraq.

Mr. Velayati, in a message to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said that as long as Iran's oil is under threat from Iraq, "Iran cannot permit Iraq's oil to be protected" in Kuwaiti tankers "under whatever flags they may sail."

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia sell oil from their so-called Neutral Zone on behalf of Iraq, whose main Gulf outlets were closed early in the war. Both nations support Iraq in the war with Iran.

But oil sources in Kuwait said none of this oil was due to move in U.S.-flag vessels. Oil from the zone was not connected with the Kuwait Petroleum Corp. or the Kuwait Oil Tankers Co., which owns the U.S.-registered tankers, they added.

Iraq has said it will only attack shipping if Iran does. Mr. Velayati reiterated this position in Bonn on Thursday.

Although Iraq said Wednesday that it would implement the UN resolution if Iran did, Baghdad's ambassador to Washington, Nizar Hamdoon, said his country intended to maintain the right to attack shipping in Iranian waters.

Diplomats in Baghdad, however, said Iraq was likely to refrain from raiding Gulf shipping while the United Nations tries to persuade Iran to accept the peace resolution.

(Reuters, AFP)

### ■ U.S. Reiterates Stance

President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser said Thursday that the United States would continue escorting tankers in the Gulf until the threat against commercial vessels diminishes, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said the president's decision to authorize military escorts for Kuwaiti oil tankers did not signal a tilt toward Iraq in the Gulf war.

"We are defending ourselves," Mr. Carlucci said. "Because we defend ourselves against terrorists, or our ships defend themselves against attacks on the high seas, does not mean we become a participant in a war."

"We have no intention of engaging in the war," he continued. "We have made it repeatedly clear that we are not being provocative in any way. We are simply escorting U.S.-flag vessels on the high seas, a role that the U.S. Navy has carried out since time immemorial."



THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN  
FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.



## GORBACHEV: A Double Carom

(Continued from Page 1)

the effect of Mr. Gorbachev's unveiling of a seemingly uniform prohibition on all medium- and shorter-range missiles may be to simplify the modernization issue, a U.S. diplomat in Moscow said Thursday. The diplomat indicated that this would preclude the United States from converting the Pershing-2 missiles now stationed in West Germany into a shorter-range vehicle to replace the Pershing-1A.

Soviet officials have hinted that Moscow would be willing to accept a U.S. commitment that there will be no modernization of the warheads as the key to getting a U.S.-Soviet treaty, according to U.S. officials in Washington.

A top official said the slick started to spread from the eastern to the western anchorage when the Elanah went aground Wednesday in Indonesian waters.

This would leave Mr. Gorbachev in the position of once again making public opinion gains by pointing out that he gave up all of his medium- and shorter-range rockets while the United States and West Germany insisted on keeping 72 of them.

With one eye on evolving international politics and one on its domestic scene, Islamabad has been moving to shore up its ties with Tehran. Along with Turkey, Pakistan has sought to keep open ties to Iran throughout the revolutionary upheaval.

In Pakistan's case, this has meant walking carefully, since there are more than 30,000 Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia, and Islamabad maintains especially close ties with a number of the Gulf's Arab states and Jordan.

So far, the tightrope act seems to be working. Iran has just asked Pakistan to handle its interests in France now that relations between Tehran and Paris have been severed.

Iran responded by accusing the French consul in Tehran, Paul Tori, of several major charges.

Now the countries are engaged in difficult negotiations over the repatriation of their embassy staff.

The events that led to the break started with bombings in Paris in February 1986 during a French parliamentary election campaign.

According to these accounts, a French woman, apparently DST, the code-named Lordin, led the French counter-terrorist service, the DST, to the leaders of the movement offering his services on Feb. 28 days before the parliamentary election opened.

Lordin is who is 32 and married to a French woman, appeared on DST

sentences in return for even

## East Asia and Europe Cautiously Welcome Gorbachev Arms Offer

Reuters

TOKYO — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to scrap all intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles worldwide received a cautious welcome Thursday from countries in East Asia and Europe.

The reaction, however, came before Soviet officials on Thursday reiterated their position that 72 short-range Pershing 1-A missiles in West Germany, with nuclear warheads controlled by the U.S. must be eliminated as part of a superpower arms accord.

In Brussels, NATO sources said the offer by the Soviet leader to eliminate the two smaller categories of missiles worldwide appeared to meet basic NATO demands. But they said that Mr. Gorbachev's words had to be translated into concrete proposals at the negotiating table in Geneva.

"The devil is always in the fine print," a diplomat in Brussels said. "We have to see this proposal written down in Geneva."

The offer was announced Wednesday by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

In West Germany, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher hailed the overture as "a substantial step forward." Mr. Genscher said the Soviet plan would aid efforts to verify compliance by the superpowers with their arms reduction accords.

Britain will "warmly welcome" the Soviet offer if there are no conditions attached when it is formally offered at Geneva, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday.

Mr. Gorbachev specifically proposed removing all Soviet medium- and short-range nuclear missiles in Asia, calling the concept a "global double zero."

The offer means that the Soviets will remove 100 warheads on medium-range missiles deployed in Siberia provided the U.S. does the same on its mainland. "Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan had the Japanese parliament. He said the proposal should be welcomed.

Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, said the offer agreed with Japan's demands for the elimination of nuclear missiles in Asia but said it needed to be carefully examined.

In Seoul, the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper said the offer removed a great hurdle in the Geneva arms limitation talks.

"Corbachev's latest offer appears to be realistically aimed at preventing the deployment of nuclear warheads in Alaska," it said, "and boosting the Soviet Union's image in the eyes of Asian countries, which have been wary of Soviet nuclear threat."

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "France believes that the indications given by Mr. Gorbachev should constitute significant progress in the Geneva negotiations."

China had no immediate comment, but Western diplomats in

band, however, On the seventh anniversary of the Islamabad demonstrations, it turned itself into a political party at the Lahore meeting.

"Our first priority is to end the dependence on Western values in Pakistan," said Mohammed Ali Nagvi, a recent medical school graduate and party activist in Lahore. "Politics in Pakistan now is dictated from the West and for the West. Western values have been accepted and ingrained that people think they are part of Islam."

With the revolution in Iran, there should be a reflection of these Islamic values in such a large neighboring country."

Mr. Nagvi recognizes that his party's task will be difficult, especially with its narrow-sounding, sectarian name. But he says there will be appeals to established parties to start paying more attention to domestic needs and less to defense.

Despite these theological differences, Islamic sectarian splits played a little role in Pakistani politics until 1979, when militant Shias overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran, an event that coincided with decisions by President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq to put an Islamic stamp on Pakistani legal, social and economic life.

Close observers of Pakistani politics date the first real show of unified Shiite strength to July 1980, when thousands of Shias blocked Islamabad to protest Islamic legislation that they said followed Shiite doctrine and ignored Shiite beliefs. The army finally was called in to disperse the demonstrators.

Since then, General Zia has moved carefully on Islamization in mind to Shiite sensitivities in mind.

The organization formed for the 1980 demonstration, called the Movement for Implementation of Shiite Jurisprudence, did not dis-

band, however. On the seventh anniversary of the Islamabad demon-

strations, it turned itself into a political party at the Lahore meet-

ing.

"We now spend more than half our budget on defense," Mr. Nagvi said. "We can't afford that. There must be more emphasis on education and then we can raise the consciousness of the people."

To Mr. Nagvi and his party col-

leagues, as in Iran, it is the United

States that is suspect, although

there are no kind words for the Sovi-

et Union and especially for its

policy in Afghanistan.

At the Lahore rally, the Shiite

party leader, Arif Hussain, de-

clared, "Shites would topple the

government in Islamabad if it

helped the United States to launch

any anti-Iran operation from Paki-

stan."

"We're obviously pleased," said

the chief American negotiator,

Mark Kampelman.

"I would say to the Soviets, 'Wel-

come aboard,'" said Kenneth

Adelman, director of the Arms

Control and Disarmament Agency.

He indicated that an agreement is

now 80 percent complete.

But U.S. officials took sharp

issue with Soviet demands at the Ge-

nève negotiations that the indica-

tions given by Mr.

Gorbachev should constitute sig-

nificant progress in the Geneva ne-

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## Balaguer Inspiring Hope in Dominicans

By Joseph B. Treaster  
New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Joaquin Balaguer is a few weeks away from his 80th birthday and virtually blind. But he is proving to be a dynamic president of this Caribbean country, fighting waste and corruption, directing a huge public works program and taxing the stumps of older half his age.

He is a frail figure, 5 feet 4 inches tall (1.63 meters), stooped and shuffling. But in the 11 months since he returned to office, after eight years on the political sidelines, he has gone at his job with a dedication that has inspired optimism in a country that has endured years of economic hardship and blatant abuses of public trust by its leaders.

Mr. Balaguer, who never married and lives frugally in a garage apartment, is at his desk in the presidential palace nine or 10 hours a day and out in the countryside visiting farmers and peasants by helicopter every Saturday and Sunday.

The president has fired up the economy with his public works projects, paving roads, building bridges and low-cost housing, expanding airports and harbors, restoring parks and historical sites.

His special interest has been the national budget of about \$600 million. "I am aware of the last cent that comes in and the last cent that goes out," he said.

He has trimmed spending by eliminating

### Even Critics Applaud Public Works Efforts

about 35,000 government jobs and has used the money to pay for his public works projects, which have created employment for nearly 100,000.

But he has fallen behind in payments on the country's foreign debt of nearly \$4 billion and is facing tough negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

Austerity measures imposed by the fund helped restore equilibrium to the Dominican Republic's finances, but they are also believed to have contributed to the defeat of Mr. Balaguer's predecessor, Salvador Jorge Blanco. Mr. Balaguer says he will not follow the same course.

Mr. Balaguer is being tested these days by an outbreak of protest marches and strikes, demands for an increase in the minimum wage from about \$3 a day to about \$5 and the threat of runaway inflation. But there is no sign that these problems will overwhelm him.

The protesters say they just want some of his public works projects for their neighborhoods.

He is probably the most experienced administrator and statesman to serve as president of the Dominican Republic, a nation of 6.5 million people that shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti.

He was elected to three consecutive terms as president, beginning in 1966. Before that, he worked for nearly 30 years as a diplomat and cabinet member under the dictatorship of Rafael L. Trujillo. Shortly before being assassinated in 1961, Trujillo appointed him president. He served 15 months before going into exile in New York.

Critics say Mr. Balaguer has given little attention to the overall finances of the country, including the operation of nearly 80 state companies and agencies, ranging from the waterworks to the national airline, all of which have been losing money for years.

Political opponents welcome some of the works projects, but they accuse him of creating monuments to himself and say he should be investing in income-producing activities like large-scale farming and spending more on health and education.

The left had been haunted by memories of the repression during Mr. Balaguer's first 12 years in power.

"He used to say there were people in the army who were uncontrollable," said Rafael Herrera, the editorial director of *Listin Diario*, the republic's most influential daily. "But now he's controlling the uncontrollable."

Corruption was another problem. His hands were clean, but he acknowledged misconduct in his administration. This time, he has dismissed aides at the first hint of corruption.



President Joaquin Balaguer talking with Dominican farmers during a rural visit.

## Nicaragua Says It Took U.S. Missile From Rebels

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Government troops have captured for the first time a U.S.-made anti-aircraft missile from Nicaraguan rebels, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra has announced.

It was the fifth air drop directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that Nicaragua has intercepted this year, Mr. Ortega said Wednesday.

Since January, when the rebels began a prolonged offensive after receiving a new infusion of U.S. aid, both sides have said that the air war is central to the fighting. Guerrilla leaders said the CIA-managed air resupply missions were crucial to sustaining their operations deep inside Nicaragua.

The rebels, known as contras, succeeded in hampering some Sandinista helicopter assaults with the heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles known as Redeyes, U.S. military officers said. The missiles have been acquired since February as part of the \$100 million U.S. aid package.

The missile, numbered M41-A3, was captured July 19 in Chontales Province, about 125 miles (200 kilometers) southeast of the capital, Mr. Ortega said. He said an airplane flying north from Costa Rica dropped a small team of paratroopers and their weapons. The missile, in a metal container lashed between car tires to cushion its fall, was among the weapons.

The rebel paratroopers escaped, according to Mr. Ortega, but a Sandinista unit blocked them from retrieving the weapons. The Sandinists also captured four parachutes and three helmets at the site, not far from where a resupply plane carrying Eugene Hasenauer, an American cargo handler, was shot down in October 1986.

Mr. Ortega displayed the U.S. Army Redeye, with the missile still ready to fire inside the launcher-barrel, at a news conference, along with the parachutes and helmets.

He said that since 1985, the United States had given the contras about 200 anti-aircraft weapons, including Redeyes and Soviet-made SA-7 missiles. He predicted that the rebels, in desperation, would sell some of the missiles on the Central American black market in exchange for other weapons.

Mr. Ortega suggested that leftist guerrillas fighting the U.S.-supported government in El Salvador might buy some of the missiles. This may have been intended to pave the way for the Salvadoran rebels, allies of the Sandinists, to obtain and use anti-aircraft missiles against more than 70 U.S.-supplied military helicopters in El Salvador.

In the past, Mr. Ortega has warned that if Washington provided Redeyes to the contras, the Sandinists would feel justified in giving anti-aircraft weapons to the Salvadoran rebels.

"We are not going to dig into our arsenals and tell the Salvadorans, now we have these for you," he said. He added: "At any rate, if we do that we're not going to talk about it."

Mr. Ortega stressed his view that contra leaders, particularly those operating in southern Nicaragua, have suffered sharp setbacks and no longer control what their forces do with weapons given them by the United States.

He also warned that the rebels could commit acts of terrorism with the missiles and accused the United States of endangering commercial aviation in the region.

According to the defense minister, special Sandinista units captured a drop on Feb. 20 in Central Zelaya Province, recovering 7,000 pounds (3,180 kilograms) of ammunition and supplies.

In early May in southern Rio San Juan Province, he said, Sandinista troops ambushed eight contra paratroopers during a jump, killing two.

On June 7, in the southern Nueva Guinea region, Sandinista soldiers seized a contra drop with 70 rifles, Mr. Ortega said.



Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree is escorted out of court after the first day of his trial.

## As Marine's Trial Opens, Defense Portrays Him as Persecuted Indian

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

QUANTICO, Virginia — The trial of Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, on charges of spying for the Soviet Union has opened at the Marine Corps base here with his lawyers seeking to portray him as a persecuted American Indian.

One lawyer, Michael F. Stuhr, questioned the military judge, Captain Philip F. Roberts of the navy, on Wednesday about whether he was prejudiced against Indians.

Captain Roberts, who was brought up in South Dakota, which has a large Indian population, denied any prejudice.

In addition, members of Sergeant Lonetree's family sat in the courtroom holding eagle feathers and later asserted that they thought the trial would be unfair. They were supported by six Indians who chanted a prayer to the beat of a drum beneath the base's flagpole.

Most of the proceedings in a small courtroom were behind closed doors as the military judge, the Marine Corps lawyers and the defense lawyers debated how sensitive information and testimony from officials of intelligence agencies would be handled.

Sergeant Lonetree is among five marines who have been charged with a variety of offenses while serving in Moscow. The episode has caused consternation within the Marine Corps, a close brotherhood that takes great pride in its reputation.

As for the other marines, charges against Corporal Arnold Bracy were dropped in June. Purported espionage by Sergeant John Weirick could not be prosecuted because it was beyond the statute of limitations.

In 1953, he appeared opposite Tyrone Power and Susan Hayward in "The Untamed."

The second day of the court-martial ended at mid-day Thursday.

Some administration and intelligence officials have been quoted as

because of a power failure that affected the entire Quantico base. The Associated Press reported.

Marine officials said the proceedings would resume Friday morning.

If convicted on all counts, the maximum sentence he could receive would be confinement for life, forfeiture of pay, reduction to the lowest grade and a dishonorable discharge. Charges that he let Soviet agents into the embassy have been dropped for lack of evidence.

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## EPA Seeks Gasoline-Fume Control on Cars

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency, in its first attempt in nearly a decade to add a pollution-control device to cars, has announced it will require all new vehicles to be equipped with special canisters to trap gasoline fumes emitted at service station pumps.

The EPA also has proposed tighter standards on the volatility of gasoline, to make it less likely to

release vapors from hot engines or station pumps.

The proposed controls, announced Wednesday, are designed to reduce hydrocarbon emissions from gasoline that contribute to ozone, an air pollutant that causes respiratory and pulmonary problems. The EPA estimates the controls would add \$19 to the price of a new car and a half cent to every gallon of gasoline.

Automakers object to the vapor-

control device on the basis of cost and safety. They say the device is likely to cost as much as \$6 per car in the first years. And, along with insurers, they say they fear an increase in the risk of fire because a tube would direct vapors from the container to the engine, where the fumes are to be burned off.

SHERRIDAN MORSELY  
INTERVIEWER FOR THE NEW YORK  
TELEVISION AND THEATRE

## Defying Reagan, House Easily Votes Coverage for Catastrophic Illnesses

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has defied a veto threat and overwhelmingly approved a bill to protect the nation's 31 million elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries against "catastrophic" hospital and doctor bills.

"It shows we can override a veto in the House," said Representative Forney H. Stark Jr., Democrat of California, chief sponsor of the bill.

The bill, approved Wednesday in a 302 to 127 vote, does not provide any long-term benefits for care in nursing homes or at home. But it "removes egregious gaps" in Medicare coverage for Americans with sudden, large medical expenses, said Representative Henry A. Waxman, also a California Democrat, and the bill's other key sponsor.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where similar legislation is under

outpatient prescription drug costs after those outlays exceed \$300 a year, a totally new benefit. Medicare now does not pay for outpatient drugs.

The current premium is \$17.90 a month, but it is scheduled to rise in steps under existing law.

In addition, enrollees would pay a supplemental, income-related premium of about 7 percent on their adjusted gross income in excess of \$36,000 a year per person.

There is a maximum of \$580 a month on the supplemental premium in 1988 for those with incomes \$15,000 or over. The maximum would gradually rise to \$1,117 by 1992, an amount Republicans called a large outlay for many of the nation's elderly and disabled.

However, the average supplemental premium for those subject to the tax, numbering about 40 percent of Medicare enrollees, would be limited to just under \$1,800 annually.

The bill was not self-financed and would add \$20 billion to the deficit by the year 2005.

But Mr. Stark said the bill is a whole "does not cost the treasury one red cent." The bill is paid for entirely by the beneficiaries.

Under the bill, Medicare would pay 80 percent of a beneficiary's

outpatient prescription drug costs after those outlays exceed \$300 a year, a totally new benefit. Medicare now does not pay for outpatient drugs.

Labor Department officials said that could result in a fine of up to \$10,000," said the official, who helped formulate the new policy.

Labor Department officials said that they would begin a campaign to educate health care workers and employers about the precautions required to guard against the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In addition, they said, the enforcement power of the federal government behind these recommendations with violators subject to fines of up to \$10,000.

A senior Labor Department official was aware of the Public Health Service guidelines and failed to implement them, we could in theory cite the employer for a violation, and that could result in a fine of up to \$10,000," said the official, who helped formulate the new policy.

Labor Department officials said that they would begin a campaign to educate health care workers and employers about the precautions required to guard against the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The policy is to take effect immediately. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration can start protecting health care workers immediately because it will use legal authority that it already has under existing statutes and regulations, the officials said.

There are 4.5 million to 5.5 million workers employed in the U.S. health care industry, according to OSHA, which is an arm of the Labor Department.

Several groups representing health care workers had asked the federal agency to issue an emergency standard to protect against AIDS infection. They were the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which represents more than 300,000 workers, the Service Employees International Union, which represents 290,000 workers, and the American Nurses Association, which has 188,000 members.

OSHA officials and Labor Department lawyers said they had decided against that proposal in part because they had difficulty sustaining such emergency standards against past court challenges.

Several Vatican officials have said in recent interviews that they continue to view the Jewish protest as unjustified, although they understand Jewish sensitivities and are eager to overcome the tension. Vatican officials have indicated that they have no interest in offering anything that resembles an apology for the Waldheim visit.

The effort has taken on a special urgency, the officials say, because the pope is scheduled to meet leaders of U.S. Jewish organizations in September in Miami. Some prominent Jewish groups have said they will boycott the meeting to protest the Waldheim visit.

A senior Vatican diplomat said it seemed likely that the pope would offer a gesture of good will before the U.S. trip begins Sept. 10.

The diplomat, who asked not to be named, said: "The Holy Father is anxious about his meeting with the Jewish community in America so forward in a fruitful and friendly manner. It is very important."

After meeting with several top officials at the Vatican this week, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee said

## U.S. Orders Anti-AIDS Measures in Health Jobs

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government will, for the first time, require private employers to protect the nation's health care workers against infection with the AIDS virus, Labor Department officials said Thursday.

The Public Health Service and the American Hospital Association already had recommended such precautions as the use of gloves and gowns to protect health care workers against the deadly AIDS virus. But compliance was voluntary and far from universal, according to people who work in hospitals, nursing homes and hospices.

The new policy will put the enforcement power of the federal government behind these recommendations with violators subject to fines of up to \$10,000.

A senior Labor Department official was asked what would happen if, for example, a hospital allowed employees to empty bedpans and draw blood without wearing protective gloves.

"If we believe the employer was aware of the Public Health Service guidelines and failed to implement them, we could in theory cite the employer for a violation, and that could result in a fine of up to \$10,000," said the official, who helped formulate the new policy.

## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Admiral's Iran Policy

Like almost every witness in the Iran-contra hearings, Rear Admiral John Poindexter charged Congress with looking at the little picture, the trivia — deceit within the administration, lies to Congress, laws twisted here and there. He challenged critics to focus on the national interest, on policy.

Grant the point: The investigating committee probably did spend excessive time trying to trip up the admiral on some of his implausible statements. But then what about his Iran policy?

Even as he left the witness stand, the former national security adviser saw no reason to apologize or express regret for what he calls "the Iran project." For nearly a week, the admiral condescended to Congress, explaining that critics simply misrepresented shrewd diplomacy that might still — if allowed to flourish in secret — moderate Iran's behavior, free hostages and even bolster democracy in Central America.

In fact, however, beyond the deceptions and still-unaccounted-for diversion of arms profits to the Nicaraguan contras, the Iran project was naive in conception, amateurish in execution and devastating in its impact on U.S. interests in the Gulf. Imagine Admiral Poindexter's or Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's reaction if President Ford or President Carter had glibly bargained with terrorists, given them arms, undermined relations with friendly Arab states, and circumvented the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Consider:

Details notwithstanding, the Iran project quickly became an arms-for-hostages deal. That aim was clearly spelled out in a directive that President Reagan approved but that the admiral destroyed. The admiral said the document was merely intended to satisfy the legal requirement for certifying a covert action, and did not fully reflect the policy. If there were more to the project at the time, surely this careful naval bureaucrat would have had the wit to add a few sentences to that effect.

In practice, the directive justified not just a covert operation, but a fundamental shift in foreign policy. This was the president who on taking office in 1981 told American hostages just freed by Iran: "Let terrorists be aware that when the rules of international behavior are violated, our policy will be

one of swift and effective retribution."

Linking arms to hostages set a premium on Tehran's releasing old hostages and abducting new ones. The ayatollahs had no trouble grasping the concept of supply-side hostage taking. No wonder Admiral Poindexter wanted everybody to believe the "project" had a loftier purpose — to reopen relations with a strategically vital Iran. The admiral was laudable; the means laughable.

The plan called for the United States to prove its worthiness as a strategic ally by providing arms. Then, of course, further proof was demanded — and even more arms might have been dispatched to Iran if Admiral Poindexter's caper had not been revealed. No serious policy maker undertakes a covert operation without addressing the consequences of revelation. In this case the costs were enormous: Washington sabotaged its own efforts to establish a worldwide arms embargo against Tehran. Valuable weapons were provided to Iran at critical times in the war against Iraq, a war that no sensible American leader could wish Iran to win. American credibility among Gulf states was eroded.

Had the project remained secret for a while longer, what would have happened to that strategic relationship? It would have evolved along lines charted by Colonel North and private arms dealers. The U.S. part of this bargain supposedly included the promise of communications hardware, a pledge to go to war with Russia in the event of a Soviet attack on Iran, and a commitment to help free jailed terrorists in Kuwait.

These were not serious offers, as Colonel North acknowledged. He said he would have promised anything to free American hostages, thus confirming the real aim of the game. Since the Iranians quickly would have discovered that the U.S. promises were empty, how on earth would that have improved relations with supposed "pragmatists"?

Ah, the pragmatists, as the admiral called them. Until recently, administration officials referred to them as "moderates." But "pragmatist" somehow seems more apt. If only some of that pragmatism had rubbed off on the admiral and the colonel at the outset, the United States and its allies might have been spared their present grief.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## For a Passable Trade Bill

Now that the Senate has passed its trade bill, the real decisions on American trade policy lie with the conference that is about to begin. Both the Senate's version and the one that the House of Representatives passed earlier carry an outrageous amount of bad and mischievous baggage. But, fortunately, the worst mistakes in each are omitted in the other. That will give the conference great latitude, if it chooses, to write quite sensible legislation.

The most objectionable parts of both bills are the anti-Japanese provisions — those that, in one veiled manner or another, blame the Japanese for the competitive failures of American industry. They threaten Japan with punishment if it does not bring its exports down or if it does not buy more American goods. Congress is expressing a wave of anti-Japanese emotion that does it no credit. Even the sponsors of these provisions acknowledge that Japanese trading practices have little to do with the U.S. trade deficit and the loss of American export markets. Japan's protection of its own market is deplorable, but no one disputes the fact that Japanese protectionism accounts for only a minute fraction of the U.S. trade deficit. Nearly all of it arises from the Reagan administration's mismanagement of the American domestic economy and its enormous budget deficits. But it is easier and more satisfying to go after Japan than the budget deficits.

And yet these parts of the emerging legislation are not beyond redemption. The Senate's counterpart is less offensive than

the original House language, the famous Gephardt amendment. The conference committee has an opportunity to refine it further, improving the bill, rather than trying to pump it up as a partisan issue, ought to be the administration's strategy.

President Reagan has been doing a lot of talking about a veto, but killing this legislation is not an attractive prospect for him. If it were, the conference committee's job could simply stuff in all the lobby-pleasers and special-interest handouts, with assurance that none of them would ever become law. But there is one thing in both bills that the president needs badly — the authority to engage in the round of world trade negotiations that is now getting under way. That is where, among other things, the serious work of reducing Japan's trade restrictions is going to be done. If President Reagan vetoes this bill, the United States will be powerless to participate in the trade talks, and they will collapse. Mr. Reagan would become the first American president since World War II to fail to carry forward the job of expanding trade and trading rights that have been crucial in the rise of the world's prosperity over the past generation.

If President Reagan cannot get adequate legislation this year, he is unlikely to get it next year in the midst of an election campaign. The conference committee has a responsibility to produce a passable bill. Mr. Reagan cannot afford to give it the easy out of an assured veto.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

## Blinded by North's Medals

As Ollie-mania loses its grip on the American consciousness, its influence will similarly diminish, proving to have been as transient as the Nehru jacket. By the time the Reagan administration officially begins pleading its case for the contras this fall, we fervently hope that those debating the issue will no longer be blinded by the sight of a chestful of medals on an errant National Security Council staffer's chest. The contras are no more deserving of aid than they were before Lieutenant Colonel North took hold of the country's fancy.

— The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

**It Takes More Than a Vote**

Iran's refusal to accept the UN Security Council's unanimous resolution for a ceasefire in the Gulf war came as no surprise but still was a disappointment. For the first time, all five permanent members of the council joined in sponsoring a resolution.

This underscores the grave concern that recent developments, including the launching of U.S. Navy escorts for Kuwaiti tankers, will expand the war into an international crisis. Regrettably, the resolution lacks moral persuasiveness because the Security

Council permanent members that sponsored it have all been supplying arms to one or the other of the warring nations. These countries must examine their own behavior, which has encouraged the two principals in the conflict to continue fighting. Otherwise, the historic resolution will end up as yet one more empty effort.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo)

## Restraint on Toshiba

Congressional anger over the illegal sale of high-technology machinery for production of submarine propellers to the Soviet Union by Japan's Toshiba Machine Co. is fully justified. It makes no sense, however, to damage the United States in retaliation.

Many U.S. companies depend on Toshiba components, [and] 4,000 Americans are employed by the parent company, Toshiba Corp., in the United States.

So long as Japan follows through with the stern and effective measures [that it has promised], it is unreasonable for the United States to inflict economic pain on American workers and firms dependent on divisions of the giant Toshiba Corp. not involved in the illicit deal with the Soviets.

— The Seattle Post-Intelligencer

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## Thoughts From 'Post-Totalitarian' Poland

By Henry Catto

WASHINGTON — Flying anywhere can be unpleasant these days, but taking Polish Airlines from Warsaw to Gdańsk is downright horrific. Searching scrutiny upon boarding, a hassle over the fact that one has film in his camera (as I did), a requirement that passengers ask permission of the flight attendant before they can get up to go to the bathroom (an anti-hijacking precaution) — these were just a few of the minutiae on our recent flight. In this case, though, it was worth it because we were going to see Lech Wałęsa, leader of the now-banned Solidarity movement.

We met Mr. Wałęsa, who had just finished his 6 A.M. to 2 P.M. shift as an electrician at the Gdańsk shipyard, over lunch at the residence of a friend of his, Father Henryk Jankowski. Is Solidarity a union or a national movement, we asked.

"We're the reform," Mr. Wałęsa pronounced. "We don't want power, just changes in structure."

"We're dangerous when we are independent and creative at the same time."

Asked whether U.S. trade sanctions against Poland had helped Solidarity, he shifted to finance: "It's a complicated problem. The U.S. has good diplomats to leave that to them."

After lunch, our small group moved to a parlor where several French trade unionists waited to hear this sage of Solidarity. Someone wondered whether Pope John Paul II's recent visit had helped the situation in Poland. Mr. Wałęsa said:

"It's too early to tell. It was a big event, but its effects will depend on society — if it will be able to take advantage of it. These are not times when even an outstanding man can achieve results. We need pluralism, social and economic pluralism."

"This is an absurd society, where 90 percent of the people are Catholic, and atheists hold power," he continued. "We suggest, as reformers, logical solutions. We want to be unionists, we don't want to govern."

Of Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Wałęsa said: "He

is a good person, faced with bureaucracy. He opens the tap, but water cannot flow as it should due to this bureaucracy."

He struck a more ominous note on the issue of whether the system can be reformed. "If not, there will be a big revolution," he said. "We don't want revolution but evolution, the learning of democracy and economy. But if that is not possible, it will be dangerous. It is not possible to stop the course of events."

His closing thought pulled back a bit: "This government goes in the right direction, but we may wait 300 years for results."

Mr. Wałęsa is the best-known Polish dissident, but he is by no means the only one. Zbigniew Bujak, a handsome 34-year-old trained as an electric power technician, became Solidarity's underground leader after the suppression of the movement and the imposition of martial law in December 1981. Captured in May 1986, he was released in the September amnesty.

At dinner in a Warsaw suburb, Mr. Bujak lamented the difficulties Solidarity faces: "It is hard to introduce the youth; it is hard to wait." The pope's visit helped because he called for patience, Mr. Bujak said. The underground press is going strong: "There are at least 36 books, a year published and 400 periodicals."

I asked what the party lineup in a free Poland might be. "Without a Soviet Union?" he said gleefully. "Real Communists could meet in a bathroom." The largest party, he added, would be Christian Democrats, then Social Democrats. Which American would free Poles vote for? Ronald Reagan. The next most popular Americans? Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Edward Kennedy.

Mr. Bujak's colleague, Adam Michnik, a widely published intellectual of 41, was born into a

working-class family and was once a protégé of Sartre. Between 1965 and 1980 Mr. Michnik was detained by the police at least 100 times, and he spent 14 months in jail in 1983 and 1986.

He eyed me solemnly as our interview began and said, "Poland has achieved the highest stage of communism." Pause. "It's a total mess." After a burst of laughter, he turned serious. "The rulers know they can't rule and the ruled know they can't overthrow the rulers. There must be reform, but there is none. There are only changes. Poland is pregnant with reform, but the government can neither give birth to it nor abort it."

I asked whether Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski could be considered a Polish de Gaulle. Mr. Bujak said, "He is not a man beaten by problems and coping as best he can. He is not de Gaulle," Mr. Michnik replied. "He is a Pinocchio, though Pinocchio is tougher."

Could there be a loosening of the Warsaw Pact with Poland playing a role similar to that of Greece in NATO? "I don't know," he replied. "But we should act as if it is possible. We must take every chance for change. Perhaps Gorbatchev means such a change."

In 1980 and 1981, "mistakes were made" by Solidarity, Mr. Michnik said, "but martial law was not due to going too fast. It was imposed because Solidarity violated the rules of a totalitarian system. The best way to overcome such a system is without blood and revolution. We have lost, but only for now."

Is Poland totalitarian or antithatian? "The state is totalitarian, but the people are post-totalitarian. I live as a free being in a free country — even though I live in jail from time to time but I am more free in jail than Jaruzelski is out of prison." Tom Paine would have understood.

The writer has served as an ambassador and as assistant U.S. secretary of defense from 1982 to 1983. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

## Deregulation Comes Down With a Thud

By Robert Brown

WASHINGTON — In Chicago the other evening, after all passengers were seated on an American Airlines flight to Washington, a stewardess' voice came over the loudspeaker: "Sorry to be the bearer of bad news, ladies and gentlemen, but we have an equipment malfunction, and we won't know for 30 minutes whether this flight will go."

New of the potential cancellation was, of course, delayed until all were aboard, when it was too late to switch to a United Airlines flight due to take off for Washington about the same time.

And how many times have you called an airline to book a flight at an advertised bargain price to be told: "Sorry, there were just a limited number of seats available at that price, but we can let you have . . ."

A University of Denver expert in transportation law, Paul Stephen Dempsey, notes that "when you deal in goods, that would be called 'bar and swind' advertising under the antitrust laws. But under deregulation, the airlines get away with it."

The effect of airline deregulation has become apparent, to the industry drift into the dominance of handful of companies, each ruling its root out of a regional hub.

Deregulation in fact has been a disaster, as The Wall Street Journal has just noticed. On Monday, it featured a story headed: "An Unexpected Result of Airline Deregulation is Return to Monopolies." The subheads told the rest of the story: "Big Carriers Are Dominating Nation's Hub Airports; Legislators Are Coached — Higher Fares and Less Service."

As stronger carriers grabbed up competitors through兼并和mergers, a handful of giants has emerged: In Minneapolis and Milwaukee, it is Northwest. In St. Louis, Trans World Airlines is king with 317 departures compared to 22 for its nearest rival, Southwest. In Dallas, it is American Airlines. In Pittsburgh, USAir rules. According to Mr. Dempsey, TWA, United, Delta, American, Northwest control more than 84 percent of passenger traffic in the United States, up from 73 percent before deregulation.

One hundred forty-eight small cities now have assurance of some airline service, thanks to federal subsidies provided by the 1978 deregulation act. That will end abruptly next year, Mr. Dempsey estimated that 100 of those towns will soon have no air service.

Experts such as Mr. Dempsey, the late Civil Aeronautics Board chairman Sodor Browne and Frederick Thayer, of the University of Pittsburgh, among others, predicted years ago that airline deregulation would degenerate into an airline oligopoly.

But Congress and the Carter administration listened instead to the deregulators, led by Alfred Kahn, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman. They promised that the "free market" under deregulation would stimulate competition and benefit consumers.

In 1983, David Richards of the CAB staff warned Congress that the short-term benefits of free fares were distinguishing longer-term problems. But few people paid attention.

Without the government looking over their shoulders, airlines have been free to abandon unprofitable routes, without regard to the impact on the local populace or industries; to manipulate fares to attract business; to use under pricing to force competition to the wall. It is my guess: Deregulation had the same effect on the railroads and the trucking industry.

Even without regulation, the Transportation Department has authority to provide some consumer protection. But Secretary Elizabeth Dole seems to have little inclination to do so. In addition to fast and switch advertising, airlines engage in deliberate overbooking and in what Mr. Dempsey calls "surprise scheduling": they send out more flights than airports can handle.

The hard road from overcrowded airports is obvious. The carriers usually blame delays on the union and much-clogged air traffic controllers. But as the captain of a recent Eastern Airlines shuttle said: "he flew in a holding pattern near LaGuardia Airport. 'We're going to be stuck here for at least a half hour. That's deregulation for you folks!'

The time has come to re-examine Alfred Kahn's grand experiment. Deregulation does not work: Airlines, like other forms of transportation, require economic regulation. To believe otherwise is to ignore reality. Airline service has gone to hell, and ticket prices are going up!

Washington Post Writers Group

## IN OUR PAGES,

Deregulation  
Comes Down  
With a Bang

## First They Filled the Stores, Then They Filled the Streets

By A.M. Rosenthal

**S**EOUL — Through the iron grille guarding the entrance, the acolytes can be seen, neat in blue, standing silently in a great hall. A gentle recorded voice talks to them of their duties and aspirations and they bow seven times. A young woman walks a dozen steps and pushes a button. The grille lifts; the temple is opened.

A few people are waiting and as they enter, violins play and trumpets sound. As each visitor passes, the acolytes bow

### ON MY MIND

again, for they know each person who has walked through the entrance is the essence of life: a customer!

In a half-hour or so, the department store is jammed and it stays that way until closing time. The nine floors are stuffed with goods, and the hum and beep of electronic equipment being tested and sold is background music all day long — and not just in the computerware sections. There are electronic sewing machines and electronic parlor fountains. The goldfish are not electronic.

There is an unending supply of everything: clothes, furniture, luggage, video equipment and vast amounts of food and drink. I thought seeing rows of empty glasses before invitingly open wine bottles was a nice touch. And however crowded it gets, there is a salesperson not only ready to serve but leaping out to inquire about the customer's desire.

This store and a score like it, the tens of thousands of shops in arcades and the shopping stalls that blossom at night, have made a consumer heaven out of a city that 25 years ago had little to display but rubble and dark streets.

There is a connection between the new commercial bounces of South Korea, the laden shelves, the constant buying and selling and using, and what is taking place here politically — the determined demand for political freedom, washing

over the country. Crowded stores and mountains of consumer goods may seem crassly materialistic in countries like the United States that have had them for so long. But they are as politically significant as a library of treatises in a country that started with nothing but economic emptiness and a people's energy.

For one thing, they represent desire — a desire to have, to create, to build, which also means a desire to move upward, toward a real economic sharing.

This was not trifle down or trifle up but a surge forward that carried South Koreans from a yearly per capita income of about \$60 three decades ago to about \$2,300 now.

A country and a people do not need department stores and inexpensive clothes and plentiful food to lust for political liberty. The idea that a nation is "not ready" economically for freedom is a condescension and an arrogance.

So in South Korea, the zealous economy did not create the desire for political freedom; the people here have been fighting for that for half a century. But if you can eat and wear what used to be reserved for the elite, social and psychological gaps begin to close too. And this created a new, powerful political reality. It is called the middle class.

Suddenly, the young people were not alone. In cities all over South Korea the crowds demanding free elections and a free press were full of middle-aged, middle-class faces. Generals with political acumen noticed. Roh Tae Woo, the government's candidate for president, was so impressed that he gave a smart about-face and gave in to most of the demands of the opposition.

It was a victory, but it is not over. A danger exists from the radical left, which builds on the anger nurtured year after hard-fisted year by the military regime.

A few years ago, the radical movement was weak. But with every jail beating, the military created recruits for the left.

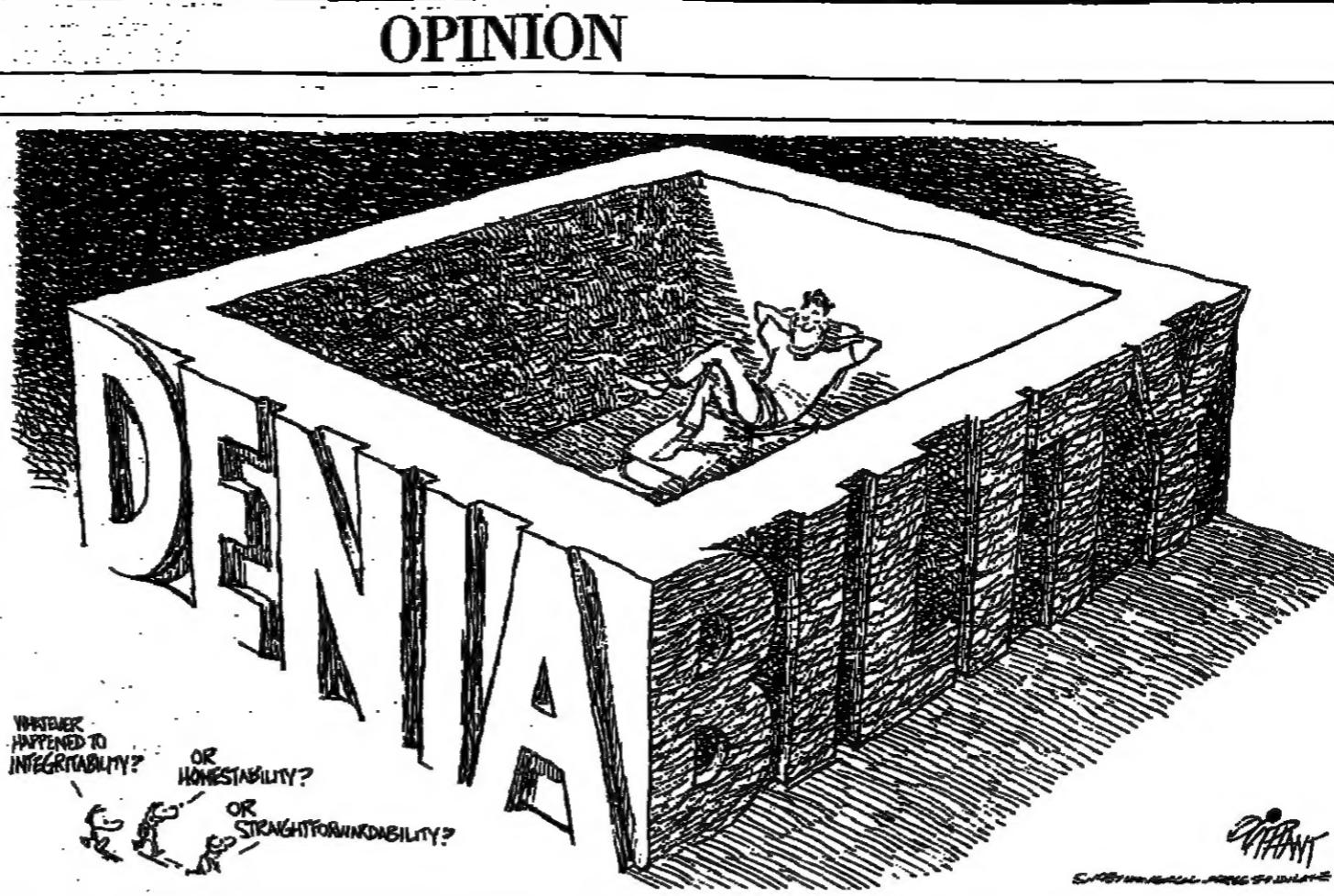
The danger is not that the far left, a minority, will triumph directly but by providing an excuse for the generals, who have not accepted Mr. Roh's political shift.

If they do, it will lead in a short time not just to street fighting but to civil war in South Korea, the eager hope and goal of the Communist regime in North Korea. And there will be war, too, if the government uses the pretext of squabbling within the opposition to rescind its promises of democracy.

In either case, the army will have to put down not just the young people but their parents. They seem to believe that their achievements should buy them not only a video camera but the right to say who runs the country, and how.

Seven out of 10 South Koreans consider themselves middle class, a social revolution that filled not just department stores, but the streets, and can again.

*The New York Times*



### Back to the Rock

*Regarding the opinion column "Gibraltar: The Anachronism Must End" (July 8) by Victor de la Serna:*

The companion with Hong Kong is indeed very good: Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain in perpetuity by a weak and pressured Chinese emperor, just as the Spanish king was forced to cede the Gibraltar cliff in 1713 after having lost it to British force in 1704.

As to the surrounding areas — in Hong Kong the New Territories, and in Gibraltar the territory stretching north of today's border with Spain and upon which Gibraltar's airport was later built

— in Hong Kong's case they were leased to Britain in 1898 for 99 years, whereas the northern part of the Gibraltar colony was simply annexed and thus never legally British (the airport included).

In the case of Hong Kong, Britain has no legal obligation to hand back the core territory (only the New Territories), yet it has agreed not only to hand it all back without any consultation of the people's wishes, but has taken pains 10 years before the event is to take place to suppress any public discussion by keeping tight control over its press, political parties and so on.

It is thus hard to understand Britain's insincerity over Gibraltar, directed at a friendly country, part of whose territory Britain illegally occupies, and the denying even of mutual use of the airport built illegally on Spanish territory.

J.E. RENTZON.  
Bergen, Norway.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Down With Androgyny

*Regarding the Meanwhile column "When 'New Age' Men Cheat the Devil in Themselves," (July 3):*

Garrett Epps's article on the growing male (and female) revolt against the excesses of feminism warmed the cockles of my rebellious and resentful heart. I have long had more than enough of hearing what a beautiful, plotting, insensitive sex we men are.

Who knows if this revolution against false feminism — the devolution and distortion of the natural complementary attributes of masculinity and femininity — continues, we may even recreate the gentleman and the lady: people who live by a code of consideration, honor, decency (remember them?) as well as mutual appreciation and respect for each other's differences and similarities.

But I will be satisfied if we just return to raising complete men and women, not androgynous males and females. This is a task for both sexes, which may require a mutually accepted Declaration of Interdependence. Cease fire!

AL MICHAEL.  
Paris.

*Regarding the letter to the editor "Gibraltar: Rebuild Trust and Respect Democratic Rights," (July 14) by P.J. Robert:*

I wonder why the same respect for democratic rights put forward as a reason for keeping Gibraltar has been completely overlooked by Britain when dealing with the issue of Cyprus.

CHRISTOS G. ACHIS.  
Athens.

*Regarding the New York Times editorial "No More Hostage Deals" (June 21):*

Realists would recognize that appeasement only aids groups like Hezbollah. The only thing they respond to is superior force and a will to punish them hard with it when they breach the peace.

Fanatic Khomeinism is now the biggest menace to Mideast and world peace. It gained that status when outside truck-bomber drove the U.S. military out of Lebanon. Only through a humiliating, destructive strike against Hezbollah can the United States regain its influence for peace in the region.

GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE.  
Spokesman,  
Christians Concerned for Lebanon,  
Metulla, Israel.

#### No Big Surprise There

*Regarding the editorial column "The Soviet Union Is a Major Player in the Middle East" (July 7) by Robert G. Neumann:*

The Soviet involvement in the Middle East has been extensive, and the Soviet Union has played a major role in the area's politics for some 40 years.

During this period, the Soviets first provided arms to Israel, then armed and trained Egypt, then Iraq, and finally Syria. Syria's present involvement in Lebanon and its increasing military and political power are a direct result of Soviet involvement and support.

The PLO has been propelled to power, prominence and legitimacy by the Soviet Union, which lends support to its worldwide terrorist activities in an effort to disrupt and divide the West.

I submit that the only "sudden" aspect of the Soviet involvement is the writer's realization of its existence.

Y. GOREN.  
London.

## 50 Minus 4 Leaves Only Uncertainty

By Joe Murray

**L**UFKIN, Texas — If anybody asks how old I am, I say 46. But that's only half true. The other half of it is that I'm only four years short of 50, which is a whole lot older.

I'm not just getting older, I'm getting dumber. I used to know almost everything. Now, I hardly know anything.

Some people, when they say that,

### MEANWHILE

kidding. What they mean is, they've come to realize they don't know nearly as much as they once thought they did.

But I really did know everything. I still remember how it felt, to be totally sure of yourself and your judgment. It felt good.

That's about all I remember of it. I've forgotten the rest — the everything else.

For what it's worth, my wife disagrees. She says I never did know much, that I only thought I did. But she's getting older, too. She's forgotten how smart I was.

But that's just part of the problem. They say you're only as old as you feel. Well, I wish I felt as old as I am. I keep waiting to mature. I've been waiting since I was 18. As far as I can determine, I've made no progress whatsoever. It seems that I may skip maturity altogether, go directly from adolescence to senility, from my first childhood to my second.

In the meanwhile, I'm failing it. Lately, I'm starting to suspect that some other people have been failing it, too — people who know good and well they have no business in positions of responsibility, seeing as how they never got past being 18. But they need the money. I've considered asking some of them, straight out. But they'd probably just fake an answer.

One good thing I've noticed about being older: Women are staying pretty much longer than they used to.

When I was 18, women stopped being pretty when they got past 23 or 24. Nowadays, I see women who are twice that age and older and who still look really good.

Why that is, I don't know — the advance of medical science I suppose. But sometimes I wonder if it's just me. Most everything else is.

My wife probably knows. The older I get, the more she seems to know most everything. But I don't ask her about pretty women. I know better. At least I still know that much.

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

### GENERAL NEWS

## Soviet Hedging on Pact In Pacific Raises Doubts

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**S**INGAPORE — Qualifications expressed by the Soviet Union when it signed a treaty to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone have raised doubts about the value of Soviet assurances of support for similar arms control arrangements in Asia and Europe, officials in the region said Thursday.

They said Australia, New Zealand and several South Pacific islands had strongly urged that Moscow drop the qualifications when the treaty is eventually ratified by the Soviet Union.

A senior Australian official in Canberra said it was difficult to see how Moscow could sustain these qualifications "when it is trying to assure the world it is an earnest advocate of effective arms control arrangements."

Australian officials said Moscow's qualifications had raised doubts in Europe and Asia, among governments that favored creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, about the value of Soviet pledges of support for such zones.

The officials noted that agreements for such zones were being drafted or discussed for the Balkans, Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea, the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

One official noted as well that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had just offered to eliminate Soviet medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Asia.

Soviet qualifications about the South Pacific nuclear-free zone include a warning that Moscow interprets the treaty to mean that signatories will not allow visits by nuclear-armed ships and aircraft.

Such visits are specifically permitted under the treaty. They are regarded by the United States as key part of the ANZUS alliance with Australia and New Zealand.

Australian and New Zealand officials said it appeared that Moscow was trying to further weaken the ANZUS pact, which has been under stress since 1985 because of New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy. Rear Admiral Edward B. Baker

is regional director for East Asia and the Pacific in the U.S. Defense Department's International Security Affairs section said at a congressional hearing in Washington last month that the Soviet Union had signed the South Pacific treaty to identify itself as leader of "the anti-nuclear bandwagon and, more importantly, to curtail Western military operations in the area."

Of the five nations that acknowledge possession of nuclear weapons — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — only the Soviet Union and China have signed protocols agreeing to the South Pacific treaty since it came into force last December.

The treaty prohibits testing, storing or making nuclear weapons, and dumping nuclear waste. But it permits passage, through international sea-lanes and airspace in the zone, of ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons.

The treaty leaves it to signatories

to decide whether to allow into their territory ships and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The United States and Britain, declining to approve the treaty, argued that it would weaken the West's strategy of nuclear deterrence. France, which also refused to sign, tests nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

The Soviet Union's prompt adherence in December was initially welcomed by countries in the region. But as Moscow's qualifications were analyzed, cynicism turned to cynicism, officials said.

A New Zealand official said Thursday: "It looks like the Soviets were just trying to embarrass the Americans."

In a statement outlining its qualifications, Moscow said it regarded visits by nuclear-armed ships and planes to countries that had ratified the treaty as "inconsistent with the nuclear-free status of the zone."

Eleven South Pacific countries have signed the treaty and nine of them, including Australia and Fiji, have ratified it. Australia and Fiji allow U.S. nuclear-armed ships to make port calls.

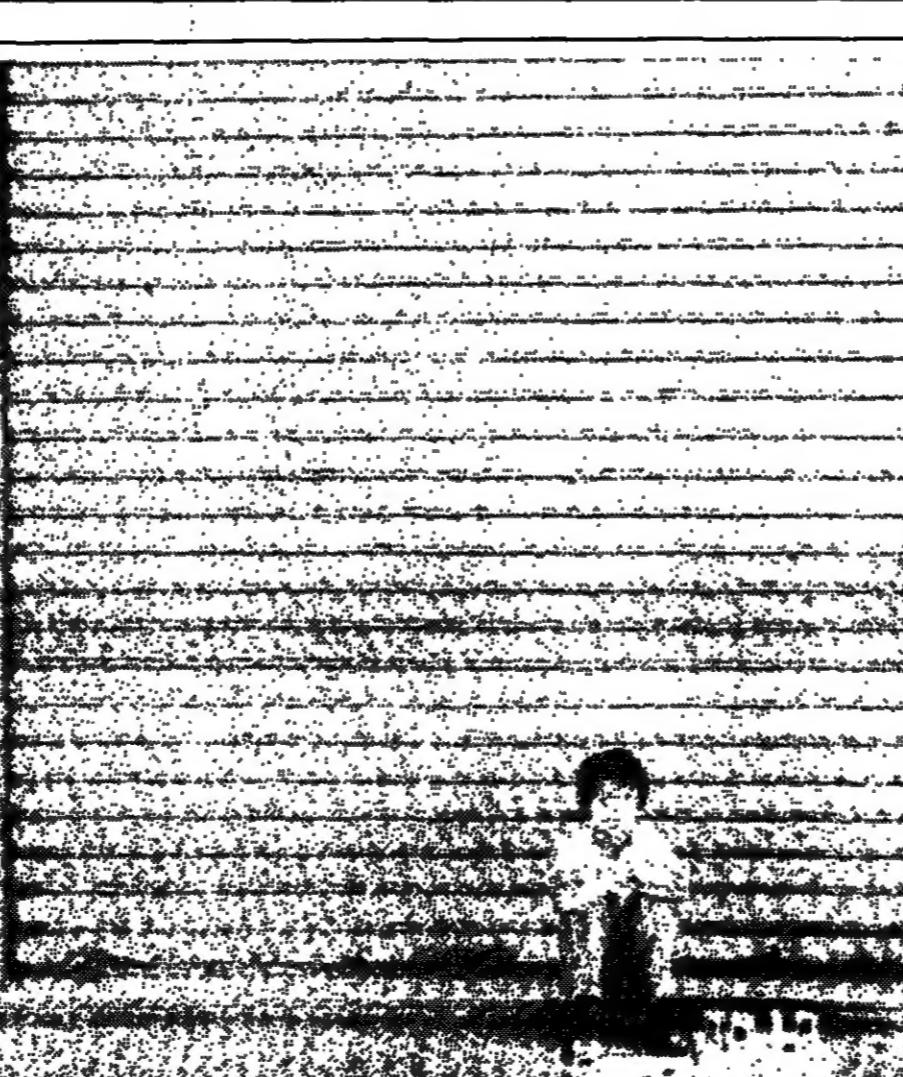
The Soviet statement also

warned that the guarantees not to use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against signatories of the treaty would be withdrawn if a country committed "an act of aggression" supported by a state possessing nuclear weapons or allowed such a state to make use of its territory or airspace for transporting nuclear weapons for purposes of aggression.

**Quake Hits Northern Iran**

*The Associated Press*

**N**ICOSIA — An earthquake measuring 4.2 on the Richter scale shook Tabriz and the surrounding region in northwestern Iran on Wednesday night, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.



**MAKING THE MOST OF A STRIKE** — A Lebanese boy tried to sell cigarettes Thursday in front of a closed shop in West Beirut during a general strike. Officials said that four million people throughout Lebanon observed the strike, which was called to protest a high rate of inflation and a sharp decline in the value of the Lebanese pound.

## Bonn Asks Tehran to Respect Paris Envoy's Rights

*United Press International*

**B**ONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appealed Thursday to Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran to respect the diplomatic rights of the French personnel blockaded by Revolutionary Guards at the French Embassy in Tehran.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jürgen Carobog, said that Mr. Genscher, at a meeting in Bonn with Mr. Velayati, interceded on behalf of his ally because of the good relations between West Germany and Iran.

Iranian exiles protested the 24-hour visit by the Iranian foreign minister and accused West Germany of supporting the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

About 100 opponents of the Iranian government demonstrated in Bonn and were arrested when they refused to disperse, a police spokesman said.

Some carried banners reading,

"Can you oppose terrorism by supporting terrorists?"

Mr. Genscher spoke of West Germany's close friendship with France and expressed the hope that the Iranians would settle the embassy dispute on the basis of the Geneva convention on the treatment of diplomats, Mr. Carobog reported.

Iranian exiles protested the 24-hour visit by the Iranian foreign minister and accused West Germany of supporting the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

the French Embassy in Tehran. In Paris, French police blockaded the Kuwaiti for political violence.

The group issued the threat in a statement delivered to an international news agency.

■ **Satirist Shot in London**

Iran denied Thursday any intention in the attempted killing of a political cartoonist who was shot and critically wounded outside a Kuwaiti newspaper office in London. The Associated Press reported.



International Herald Tribune

# WEEKEND

## CRITICS' CHOICE SALZBURG

**Schoenberg as Festival Fare**

Arnold Schoenberg's operatic fragment "Moses und Aron" will make its first appearance in the program of the Salzburg Festival, which opens Sunday and runs through Aug. 31. Schoenberg's work will be seen in the Felsenreitschule, beginning Aug. 13, in a production staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conducted by James Levine, with Theo Adam and William Johns in the title parts. Other operatic productions new this year are Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio," conducted by Horst Stein and staged by Johannes Schauf in the Small Festspielhaus, and the Herbert von Karajan-Michael Hämpe production of "Don Giovanni" done earlier this year for the Salzburg Easter Festival, in the Large Festspielhaus. Productions of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," "Siegfried," "Capriccio" and Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse" are returning this year. Two other stage novelties are the world premiere of "First von Salzburg — Wolf Dietrich," a "scenic chronicle" about one of Salzburg's prince-archbishops with music by Gerhard Wimberger, being staged in the Felsenreitschule, and Franz Schmidt's oratorio "The Book With Seven Seals," being given in a scenic version staged by George Tabori in the University Church. Ballet, a rarity for the festival, returns this year in the form of two programs by the Harlem Dance Theater. Aside from the usual appearances of the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonic Orchestras and the Austrian Radio Symphony, the orchestral lineup also features the Dresden Staatskapelle, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe, the Israel Philharmonic, and the Philadelphia Orchestra's first appearances at the festival. Concurrent with the festival is an exhibition devoted to "World Premieres at the Salzburg Festival" at the Max Reinhardt Research Center in Schloss Arenberg.

## BAYREUTH

**Herzog Stages 'Lohengrin'**

This year's Richard Wagner Festival opens Saturday with a new production of "Lohengrin," being staged by the film director Werner Herzog, with sets and costumes by Heinz von Gierke and conducted by Peter Schneider. The cast includes Paul Frey in the title part, with Nadine Secunde as Elsa, Gabriele Schmitz as Ortrud, Eckhard Wlaschins as Telramund, Manfred Schemm as the King and James Johnson the Herald. Revivals include Daniel Barenboim conducting "Parsifal" (staged by Götz Friedrich) and "Tristan" (in Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production), and Wolfgang Wagner's productions of "Tannhäuser" and "Die Meistersinger," conducted respectively by Giuseppe Sinopoli and Michael Schonwandt.

## AVIGNON

**Painting Paris Society**

The Musée Louis Vouland, a private museum that houses decorative arts and furniture from the 18th century as well as works by French artists, is showing works by the painter and engraver Jean Patricot, best known for his portraits of the Tout Paris during the Belle Epoque. Born in Lyon in 1865, Patricot married an American woman, and his works were seen in New York in the early part of this century. The exhibition of about 50 works from a private collection includes portraits of Patricot's wife and children, as well as engravings of such people as Marshal Foch and Princess Ouroussoff. Musée Louis Vouland, 17 Rue Victor-Hugo, until Aug. 31. The museum is closed Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays.

## AROUND SWITZERLAND

**An Indian Summer**

Contemporary and traditional art, music and crafts from India are being shown in seven Swiss cities this summer and fall. In Zurich, the Rietberg Museum is showing the art of the Mogul court painters until Sept. 27. In Lausanne, the Musée de l'Elysée is showing the collection of photographs of the Maharaja of Jaipur, one of India's earliest photographers. Alongside are Henri Cartier-Bresson's pictures of India and the work of 15 contemporary Indian photographers; until Aug. 16. Geneva's Museum of Ethnology is showing "The Thousands Faces of India," notably its applied arts, until December. The Fribourg Musée d'Art et d'Histoire will be showing Le Corbusier's vision of Chandigarh, alongside traditional Indian architecture. Meanwhile Indian music and theater will be performed in Geneva parks, and Sotheby's will auction ancient jewelry from Sept. 14 to 27. Other events take place in Bern, Basel and Sierre. Further information can be obtained from Swiss tourist offices.

## MONTE CARLO

**'Regent' Pearl on Show**

The Regent pearl, owned by both Napoleon and once part of the French crown jewels, is on display at the Biennale des Antiquaires in Monte Carlo this weekend. It is the first time the gem has been seen in public for a century, according to its current owner, Fred Leighton, the leading American dealer in estate jewelry. Leighton bought the pearl, in association with the Geneva firm of Th. Horovitz, from the Youssoufoff family, who had acquired it in the great auction of French court jewels conducted under the Third Republic in 1887. The picture shows the pearl as it was set in a magnificent stonemaster jewel made for the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. Earlier, Napoleon I had had it set in a tiara for his second empress, Marie-Louise. Today's price for the pearl alone has been set at \$1.5 million.

## Shakespeare's Men:

### The Art of Crisis



RSC directors, past and present, counter-clockwise from left: Peter Hall, Trevor Nunn and Terry Hands.



by Robert Cushman

**S**TATFORD-UPON-AVON — The Royal Shakespeare Company has been in financial trouble ever since it was founded in 1960 by Peter Hall as a means of expanding the annual Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Hall opened a London base at the Aldwych Theatre, hoping to offer actors a sufficient variety of non-Shakespearean work to maintain their interest, and thus build up a semi-permanent company. Stratford at the time was economically self-supporting, but there was no way the London arm could be playing in repertory without a guaranteed tourist audience and without a subsidy. Hall gambled on creating something so good that the government, through the Arts Council, would be shamed into supporting it. He succeeded, though it seemed at one point that he would go under first.

That was long ago, in 1962, but essentially the RSC's situation has remained the same. They have never had as much money as they would like — certainly never enough to feel secure. Threats of imminent closure unless more funding was forthcoming have become almost an annual event. Generally the money somehow has been found. This year it may not be. The company is one million pounds in the red and rumors have been rife that one end of the operation — and rumors have been rife that one end of the operation — may have to be closed.

Twenty-seven years on, it is a much bigger operation, massive in fact. Hall gave way as director to Trevor Nunn, and Nunn to Terry Hands. The RSC, after waiting for many years, has its own purpose-built theater in the Barbican. It also has a flotilla of smaller theaters. At Stratford there is the Other Place, a converted shed (with an inexplicably magical atmosphere) mainly used for new plays and, as of last year, there is the Swan, purpose-built — and beautifully so — for the performance of Shakespeare's neglected contemporaries. The logic of the situation is that each of these spaces must have a London equivalent. Productions from the Other Place go to the Pit, a subterranean space in the Barbican. Swan shows go to the Mermaid, a celebrated City of London theater acquired for the RSC on a five-year basis by a friendly American producer, Frank Gero.

There are also tours. Two plays a year are taken around the small towns and villages of Britain. At the end of each Stratford season all the plays — 15 this year in the three theaters — are taken off for a season at Newcastle. There are commercial transfers. Three RSC shows — "Les Misérables," "Les Liaisons Dangereuses," and "Kiss Me Kate" — are in the West End at the moment, and the first two are playing on Broadway as well. Peter Brook, the RSC's elder statesman, has remarked that all this expansion is self-perpetuating: You open a new theater, so you need more money, so you open another theater. Artistically he finds this hyperactivity dangerous and, from his own point of view as a dedicated experimentalist mounting one or two plays a year at his theater in Paris, he may well be right. But the RSC is not that kind of organization and never could be.

Unfashionably, I regard the constant ferment as exciting in itself and as a guarantee that some work of quality will always emerge. The volume of failure seems to remain constant, however much or little work you do, so best leave as wide a margin as possible for success. And it doesn't make too much sense to talk of dilution of the RSC's identity. As long as the RSC maintains its Stratford-London axis, it will always be two companies — and if two, then why not three, four or more?

It happens that the financial crisis has coincided with artistic ones. The Barbican Theatre is housed in a concrete cultural complex in the middle of an up-market housing and office estate. Terry Hands loyally claims that he loves it, but nearly everyone else, audience and performers, finds it forbidding. And that's just the outside. The theater itself, new and expensively equipped, is huge. Its stage dwarfs, physically and spiritually, almost anything that can be put on it. After you've used up the year's supply of Shakespeare, where do you go?

In 1986 Stratford had an unusually brief season. (It was curtailed to make room for a revival of "Nicholas Nickleby" earmarked for a money-making U.S. tour; in fact it was a financial flop.) There were thus only

four Shakespeare plays to bring to the Barbican in 1986, and the season was filled up with what could loosely be called modern classics. They were all, on paper, interesting choices. Some were badly done, but even the good ones looked overacted — and there wasn't an audience for them.

Ten years ago, at the Aldwych, there would have been an audience. That is the really frightening thing. The public for the classically-based theater is shrinking. It will go to plays it has heard of, or plays with stars (Jeremy Irons was a Stratford crowd-puller last year) or — the RSC's lifeline — to plays it is studying in school. Mercifully the plethora of examining boards in Britain means that any popular Shakespeare play will be a required school text for somebody somewhere.

This means, however, that the less popular plays are squeezed out of the main house repertoire. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" comes round again and again and so, this year, do "The Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night." It becomes difficult for the core of resident directors, conscious of one another's previous productions, to see the plays fresh. And, most of the time, they are working with inexperienced actors. This sounds shocking, given the RSC's prestige, but it is another function of economics. Most provincial repertory companies can no longer afford the number of actors needed for Shakespeare, so young actors get no practice and arrive at Stratford unable to speak the lines. Financial cuts — or the failure of the subsidy to keep pace with inflation — are destroying the structure of the British theater. It has been going on for years. Now even the critics have noticed.

Hands's production of "Julius Caesar" was intended to present the play as a study of personal jealousies and friendships, rather than as the standard political drama — which is fine, and could be refreshing, except that the leading roles were understated and many of the

small ones colorless. "Caesar" always seems like easy meat, but its recent track record in the theater is disappointing. It probably needs three star performances to make it work.

And yet, in the less demanding ambiances and acoustics of its smaller theaters, the company has done very well, showing that the problem in the main house is not so much lack of talent as lack of weight. At the Other Place, "Fashion," a new and ironically titled play by Doug Lucie, the British theater's most acerbic chronicler of the 1980s, has been as well-received as any new work in this dismal year. "Temptation," by the Czech playwright Vaclav Havel, was a stimulating if ultimately confusing attempt at a comic parable about supping with the devil in a modern police state.

The Swan, meanwhile, has continued in delight, by demonstrating the untapped energy of Elizabethan drama. Marlowe's "The Jew of Malta," last done by the company 23 years ago, reaffirmed its identity as a hugely stageworthy black farce with Alan Armstrong as a villain to captivate the whole house. A more esoteric choice was James Shirley's "Hyde Park," from the time of Charles I. This period, scorned by literary critics, was actually rich in comedy of manners. A young cast, led by Fiona Shaw, an angular comedienne of stellar quality, fought the perennial sex war with relish. Only the director's decision to update the action of Virginia Woolf's Bloomsbury was questionable. It worked, but it would have been nice to see Caroline society on stage. It's not as if we often get the chance.

Most notably the Swan made its first venture into Shakespeare with the blood-soaked "Titus Andronicus," the most neglected play in the canon. The director was Deborah Warner, new to Stratford after running her own shoestring Shakespeare company. The play, the space and Warner's spartan style sparked each other. The actors, on whom everything depended, each through with performances both forceful and delicate. The production kept every line, and made every one of them work. The play generated not only horror but compassion. Brian Cox as Titus, an embryonic King Lear, occasionally brought his mad transports to the edge of farce — but only to the edge. He is an actor who may yet bulldoze his way to greatness. This was the RSC fulfilling its historic function, renewing a Shakespeare play for us, and renewing itself in the process.

It hasn't happened in the main house for several years and the odds are heavy. But that it can happen is ample reason for preserving the RSC. I imagine that the company will weather its present crisis. American philanthropy built the Swan, and private money could bale them out again. The government might even have a change of heart. Arts Minister Richard Luce's latest pronouncement is that future grants of public money will be linked to clients' ability to raise their own. This means that many organizations will go under, but the RSC is better placed than most — it can exploit its hits. "Les Misérables" is a terrible musical, but we have to be grateful to it for bringing in volumes of cash.

Many RSC activities are respectable enough to attract private sponsors, though private sponsorship never can — and never should — replace public. It is unreliable, and it can come with strings.

It may be that the RSC will have to retreat to Stratford alone and — though I hate to say it — that might not be the worst thing that could happen. The three theaters would still provide a sufficient variety of work, and they could concentrate, with some of the pressure off, on renewing their approach to Shakespeare. If that goes, everything does.

Robert Cushman is a leading London theater critic and broadcaster.



Antony Sher as Malvolio and Deborah Findlay as Olivia in the current production of "Twelfth Night."

## WEEKEND

## Haunting Strains of the Soundtrack

by Donal Henahan

**N**EW YORK — Oh, the power of music to stir the coals of memory — and, pace Noel Coward, it needn't be cheap music, either. Although 20 years must have passed since I saw Bo Widerberg's "Elvira Madigan" for the first and only time, the mood of that sweetly pathetic, sun-dappled Swedish film came stealing back the other evening as I sat listening to Alicia de Larrocha play the Andante from the Piano Concerto No. 21 at a Mostly Mozart concert. This has happened to me before during especially sensitive performances of this work and I invariably feel guilty. No doubt I should, a little.

My generation of music critics was taught to be uncompromising in such matters. I was therefore not surprised to see the evening's program notes ticking off the film as usual: Widerberg is unforgiven, it seems, for having "brutalized" Mozart's poignant piece in the pursuit of cinematic gain. That certainly has been the conventional wisdom among us serious Mozartians ever since Widerberg excerpted the Andante from Geza Anda's recording of the concerto and turned it into a soundtrack back in 1967.

However, I have found my own righteous disdain softening in recent years. It still bothers me when certain deeply cherished pieces of music are merged with visual images in such a way that the sounds take on a film maker's specific meanings, thereby depriving me of my own — or at any rate trying to. In that respect, Ingmar Bergman has a lot to answer for in the next world. I can't pinpoint which of his films to blame, but whenever I hear a recording of Casals playing a Bach suite I am trapped in a dark room with a morbidly depressed woman.

"Florette," a notable film in so many ways, Claude Berri uses themes from "La Forza del Destino," probably as a literary device to point up the doomed hero's struggle. However, Verdi's music adds little to the film beyond the ironic humor of its title.

For "Elvira Madigan," on the contrary, the choice of music was curiously right.



Ingmar Bergman (right) has a lot to answer for: when I hear Casals playing a Bach suite I am trapped in a dark room with a morbidly depressed woman.



The innocent sentimentality of the film was both tempered and refined by the pathos of the Mozart melody, with its pained, throbbing accompaniment. It did not hurt, of course, that the camera work was memorably beautiful, offering painterly images that the music helped imprint on the memory.

Such a perfect match between filmed drama and music does not happen often, but when it does, it ought not to be scorned. I can think offhand of only a few similar

examples, though you may have a dozen of your own. It is difficult to imagine, for instance, what Werner Herzog's " Fitzcarraldo" might have been without its Caruso records weaving in and out of the dramatic fabric. It will be a long time before I lose the sound and sight of that crank-up phonograph on the prow of the obsessed opera lover's steamer, croaking its siren songs at unseen natives in the Amazonian jungle. Caruso was not dishonored by being shanghaied into this film, far from it. In a sense, he was its true hero and moving force.

Luchino Visconti, whose use of music in his films is often heavy-handed, could hardly have chosen more sensitively in his "Death in Venice," which opens with a motor launch carrying Aschenbach toward Venice while the Adagietto from Mahler's Fifth Symph-



Milos Forman (above) and Mozart: a certain amount of dismay was registered over the pot-pourri of music served up in "Amadeus."



Trovatore" justice. But generally music lovers tolerate such plundering of the classics quite well. George Balanchine was not accused of brutalizing Tchaikovsky's "Serenade for Strings" when he made one of his greatest ballets of it. His "Scottish Symphony" was also greeted without much rancor, although it dispensed with the first movement of Mendelssohn's score. There was indeed a certain amount of dismay registered over the potpourri of Mozart served up in "Amadeus," perhaps because most critics believe, with some justice, that he is the composer who most deserves to be protected from pop-cult exploitation.

Still, guilty as charged, I would have to admit that I found myself entranced rather than outraged by the strains of "Seize si il vento," the trio from "Così fan tutte" that

recurred throughout John Schlesinger's "Sunday Bloody Sunday." Here, I think, a director happened upon the ideal piece to sum up and dramatize the tangled emotional life of his three characters. It is hard to begrudge him his triumph, even if I find that I listen to Mozart's brief but potent trio at the opera nowadays with some ambivalence, reminded of the film's affective mood and yes, a bit irritated at the distortion.

All I am saying, your honor, is that I find it possible to love the slow movement of Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 for its musically pure, unspecific self alone, while still permitting memories of "Elvira Madigan" to steal upon me when I hear it played well. So jail me.

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## AUSTRIA

## ENGLAND

**VIENNA:**  
•Schatzkammer :  
— Rare occasion to visit the newly restored collection of Hapsburg objects, including the imperial insignias, the crowned jewels, and costumes.

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS:**  
•Musée d'Art Ancien (tel: 513.96.30);  
— To Aug. 30: centenary of this Adolphe Balat architecture.

**LONDON:**  
•Annelly Juda Fine Art (tel: 637-5517):

— To Sept. 5: William Tucker Sculptures and Monotypes: recent artworks by the young British sculptor, including his "Horse" series.

•Louise Hallett Gallery:  
— To Aug. 1: Michael Werner Drawings and Sculptures:

•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44);  
— To Sept. 2: Main Foyer: Sculptures, drawings and prints by Tom Merrifield.

## FRANCE

**DUNKIRK:**  
•Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 28.59.24.00);

— To Sept. 28: Luciano Castelli Exposition: Paintings, drawings, film and video by Luciano Castelli. Also presented are costumes, masks and hats designed by the artist.

**MARSEILLE:**

•Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: 91.54.77.75);  
— To Aug. 17: Memories of the Origin: twelve contemporary Medi-

terranean photographers including Milovanoff, Onne, Statthauer, Vallonat, Hodice, Fleischer, Ennadai, etc.

— To Sept. 27: Le Corbusier and the Mediterranean: a retrospective of the work of architect Charles Edouard Le Corbusier responsible for the post-World War II "Cité Radieuse".

**PARIS:**

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.23); — To Aug. 17: The Fashion, Morality, Passion of Today: an exhibition of more than seventy artists of the past ten years, including De Kooning, Stella, Du

buffet, Hantai, Bueys, and Van Elk.

•Les Frères Ripolin (tel: 43.26.92.88)

— To Sept. 4: Seven young artists who have worked together since 1984 exhibit their individual works at seven Paris galleries.

•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14);

— To Aug. 30: Gilbert Lesser: works by the American publicist, best known for his film posters, like "Equus" and "Elephant Man".

•Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13);

— To Sept. 9: La Chartreuse de Paris: documents, portraits, and paintings from this monument which in the 17th century was a trove of French artworks.

•Musée des Arts et de la Mode (tel: 42.60.32.14);

— To Oct. 4: Homage to Christian Dior: the career of the designer through 156 costumes and 300 documents.

•Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 42.70.85.23);

— To Sept. 20: 1930 Paris Couture: eighty masterworks of great couturiers 1929-1939, including Chanel, Schiaparelli, Gres, etc. Also displayed are illustrations and photographs, including Cecil Beaton and Max Ray.

**TOULON:**

•Musée de Toulon :  
— To Sept. 9: exhibition of the

works of Neo-Expressionist artist Jean Budz.

•Musée Ripolin (tel: 43.26.92.88)

— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological objects from 20 museums around the world dating from the beginning of the 18th dynasty (1550-1400 B.C.).

— To Aug. 23: August Macke (1887-1914) Retrospective.

•Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50);

— To Aug. 18: Erich Ohser (1903-44).

**ITALY:**

•Palazzo Venezia (tel: 679.38.65);

— To Aug. 30: Karen Blixen - My Africa: photos by the author of "Out of Africa".

**LUXEMBOURG:**

•Musée Pescatore:

— To Sept. 28: Paintings by

Dutch, Belgian and French 17th, 18th and 19th century masters.

## JAPAN

**TOKYO:**  
•National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 360.1530);

— To Aug. 9: 100 works by Kadinsky.

## THE NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM:**

•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21);

— To Sept. 10: Life in Postwar Suburb: 100 photographs by Theo van der Hoek and Carry Mertink.

— To Sept. 4: Michiel Hulshof Collection: an exhibition of the collection of a wealthy 17th-century Amsterdam regent.

•Groninger Museum (tel: 18.33.43);

— To Aug. 30: 20th-Century American Art: Highlights of the Fazlani Collection.

## SPAIN

**BARCELONA:**

•Fundación Joan Miró, Parque de Montjuïc (tel: 329.19.16);

— Irving Penn Retrospective: retrospective bringing together over 200 pieces of the American photographer's work.

**CADIZ:**

— To August 22: José María Porte-Missé Exhibition.

•Centro Cultural Arganzuela

— To July 31: 25th Anniversary Exhibition: exhibition of plastic arts presenting over one hundred European and American artists.

## SWITZERLAND

**GENEVA:**

•Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.65)

— To Sept. 27: Chagall Lithographs: a retrospective on the occasion of the centenary of the artist's birth.

## UNITED STATES

**LOS ANGELES (Santa Monica):**

•J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.7611);

— To Sept. 13: 17th Century Drawings: Italian, French, Flemish and Dutch Masters including Bernini, Rubens, Van Dyck and Rembrandt.

— To Oct. 4: The Decorated Letter: 17th century manuscripts from the 10th-16th centuries displaying the varieties of elaborate decoration used for initial letters.

— To Sept. 6: A selection of rarely seen prints by pioneers of modernism Max Ray, Paul Strand and André Kertész.

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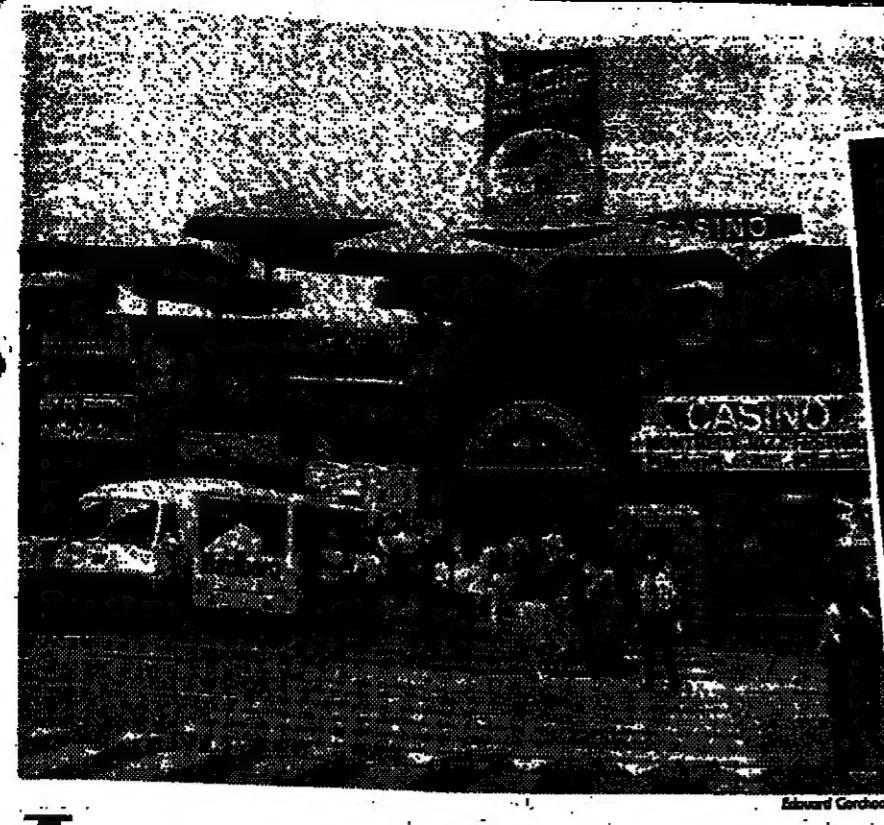
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## WEEKEND



## Jazzing Up Summer

by Mike Zwerin

**A**KIOSK in the lobby of the casino where the Montreux International Jazz Festival was held this month displayed little boxes containing what the French call *cartes anglaises* and the English call French letters, condoms in plain American. Bewildered by the implications, a critic exclaimed: "Now nobody can deny that jazz is a contemporary art form."

If you've ever been to one of these festive gatherings and seen a girl listening to George Benson with a "Michael Brecker Sound Krewe" T-shirt, you'll know what he meant. If not, let me explain. I count something like 150 summer jazz festivals in Western Europe, more than ever. Needless to say, there are nowhere near enough fans to go around. What is the secret? I thought you'd never ask.

People of all races, ages and persuasions are increasingly eager to come to these circuses, picnics, conventions, family reunions and fashion shows rolled into music to see eight clean young men from New Orleans wearing "Dirty Dozen Brass Band" T-shirts. And to buy the other four.

I am, of course, speaking of T-shirts in the cosmic sense. Image is all; you are what you wear. With the condom box, jazz has moved fearlessly out of the T-shirt age, into the future. The box has a chic, colorful design on the cover and a clip on the back. It can be

worn as a badge advertising cultural relevance and safe adventure — perfect metaphors for the new jazz. It can also be reused to hold earplugs, which might come in handy should you ever be put in the unfortunate position of actually having to listen to any jazz at a jazz festival.

I overheard an American couple's heated discussion about this unlikely eventuality while a band called the Krokodilos played unsung on the sunny casino terrace, where the official Montreux Festival holds its official "Off-Festival" (only in Switzerland could this happen, but that's another story).

These afternoon concerts were free and the terrace was bustling with joyful people tickled pink not to have to sacrifice their tan for culture — and not to have to pay 55 Swiss francs to no listen inside. She was wearing an "I Love Brazil" T-shirt.

He (putting down her camera): "These people are enjoying themselves, sourpuss. Remember fun? You can't beat fun. Music is convivial. The fact that it brings people together is the important thing. I consider this festival an enormous success. The social function is more important than the music."

She (heaving a sigh): "Look! Nobody's paying any attention to the music around here. What an incredible lack of respect. Did you hear what I said?"

He (putting down her camera): "These people are enjoying themselves, sourpuss. Remember fun? You can't beat fun. Music is convivial. The fact that it brings people together is the important thing. I consider this festival an enormous success. The social function is more important than the music."

A noisy young bunch began to spin a Frisbee in German by the swimming pool below.

He (sounding): "Do you mean that jazz is not

the most important thing at a jazz festival? Wow, man, what a drag."

She (screaming): "Don't call me 'man'! People want to belong to something. To be part of a community. I find that totally normal. Jazz doesn't have to be intellectual. It's not my fault that Charlie Parker didn't make enough money and was so alienated he died at 35 . . ."

So much for sociology. Now for art.

The Montreux Festival hires famous painters to depict its visual image. This year, François Boisrond followed people like Yves Tinguely, Niki de Saint Phalle and Keith Haring — an illustrious line. Boisrond designed the poster and the T-shirts as well as the cover of the breakthrough box.

I spoke with Boisrond in a café facing the casino on Rue Stravinsky. The tables next door sold Blue Mitchell, Bud Powell and Michel Petrucciani postcards (cheaper and less tiring than having to listen to them).

The casino, a grand prix racing car of a building, appeared to contain a Sponsor Festival, with "Casino," "Le Clip," "Marlboro" and "Coca Cola" towering over poor little jazz.

Speaking of Stravinsky, Patrick Peikert, a serious and likable young music student working in the festival press office during his vacation, told me that Igor wrote part of "Petroushka" when he lived in Montreux. Peikert sat down at the piano and played some Bach one morning, which may have been the musical high point of the festival's first four days. Other events included Pat

Metheny's electronic sampling, the sound and fury of the French rock group Rita Mitsouko and the pleasant Brazilian singer Joao Bosco. Nary a hornblower.

Boisrond said he tried to capture the spirit of jazz with his designs by listening to Louis Armstrong records while working on them, which is nice to hear from a 28-year-old French painter. On that — pardon the expression — note, it is time to bid a fond farewell to this lovely lakeside resort on the Swiss Riviera. □

The French ditto, three days later. Although Nice and its "JVC Grand Parade de Jazz" are both still rooted in the T-shirt era, there are signs of progress on the beaches, where women wear no shirts at all. I am also pleased to report that there is, if anything, too much music up on the hill in the Gallo-Roman ruins of the Cimiez Gardens where three bands knocked horns from 3 P.M. till midnight for 10 days. With a seven-hour choice of 21 bands for only 100 French francs, you don't waste much money not listening. And with the right placement you could hear Stanley Jordan, Stéphane Grappelli and the Count Basie Orchestra at the same time.

The crossroads is the centrally located outdoor Crocée restaurant where tridimensional music floats over jambalaya, red beans, rice, fried chicken, sausages, watermelon, brownies and chilled rosé. I took my 11-year-old son to Nice. He preferred Stanley Jordan and the brownies.

People of all races, ages and persuasions are eager visitors:

From left, Montreux festival; Fats Domino at the Sporting Club, Monte Carlo; and devotees in Nice.



So much for gourmandise. Time for sociology. Overheard:

American musician to local: "What do you do in Nice when there's no jazz festival?" Local: "Drink."

The trumpeter Wild Bill Davidson: "I'm 81. I stopped drinking three years ago and it took me two years to stop shaking. I've had plenty of time to calculate it. I figure I drank enough whiskey to float all the battleships in the world."

French musician to American musician: "How do you say 'J'aime votre musique' in English?" American musician: "Buzz off."

Another American musician: "The Jazzy Cotton Blues Band made me sit with them so I could get my Chicago citizenship back."

Road manager to festival official: "Remember, Chuck Berry's contract specifies a Mercedes 330 with automatic transmission." Reporter to Chuck Berry: "I'm with the Christian Science Monitor." Chuck Berry to reporter: "It can be the Salvation Army for all I care."

I took a six-minute helicopter ride to hear Fats Domino in Monte Carlo. The Salle des Etoiles in the Sporting Club looks like an artificially colored set for a black-and-white Fred Astaire dance routine: the people dining at the table look like extras. The menu included "Le Saumon Frais Parfumé" and "Le Magret de Canard aux Pêches," and if you have to ask how much it cost you can't afford it.

Domino, known as the "Father of rock 'n' roll," appeared at La Sporting as part of a summer-long series including Dionne Warwick, The Pointer Sisters, The Temptations and Donna Summer. Nobody claims this is a jazz festival but, as we now know, this has nothing whatsoever to do with anything.

Accompanied by his roaring big band, Domino finished his dynamite set at exactly midnight on Bastille Day. Fortunately, The only act fit to follow him began immediately afterwards — a fireworks festival.

Back in Nice, I realized that after all some jazz never went through a T-shirt period. The Modern Jazz Quartet is one exception to the rule. Those four classic gentlemen in their gray double-breasted suits and red-and-white polka-dot neckties lead us to another exception, Miles Davis (everything seems to lead to Miles Davis). Thirty years ago, while still in his Brooks Brothers period, he said: "Looking good is half the battle." Now wearing gold lame, he has become the first jazz great to have a hair transplant. Miles was always ahead of his time.

The rear of the tree-studded lawn facing the "Garden Stage" is about 100 yards from the bandstand. There was plenty of room back there to play catch with my son. Miles Davis' current ramblings on the frontier between minimalism and nuclear fission make total sense accompanying a game of catch 100 yards away. A man in a straw hat fell out of a tree trying to play "Decoy" on his clarinet while a white dog with black spots chased our yellow tennis ball barking on two and two. Have I ever lied to you? ■

## 40th Avignon Theater Festival: Program of Remarkable Range

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**A**VIGNON — As Avignon celebrates the 40th anniversary of its annual theater festival, the city has taken on a carnival aspect. At the head of the broad promenade, *La Place de l'Horloge*, a merry-go-round spins. Jazz bands and congo drum ensembles alternate in conducting concerts before the *café terraces*. Actors in feathers march to remind idlers about a performance of Aristophanes' "The Birds." A witch totters along to cast her spells at a children's entertainment. Total theater has taken over.

Alain Crombez, the festival's administrator, a man of wide knowledge and experience, has drawn up a program of remarkable range. Topping its calendar was Antoine Vitez's production of Paul Claudel's epic spectacle of Spain's glory in the 16th century, "Le Soulier de Satin." In the immense open-air courtyard of the Palais des Papes, it was performed impressively against the castle's facade, and for the first time exactly as it was written, requiring almost nine hours.

Its staging here was divided into two evenings, but on special occasions it was offered at a single gulp, beginning at nightfall and continuing until sunrise, a mighty test of attention.

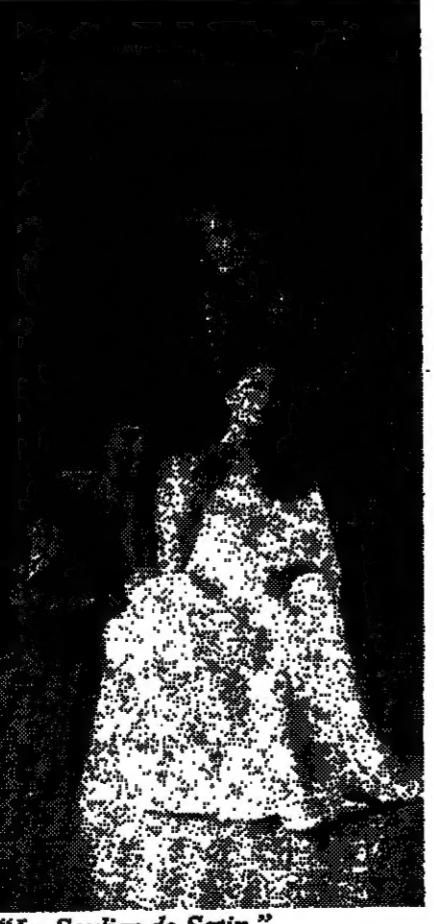
Claudel thought it beyond theater possibilities and refused requests to stage it after it was published in 1930. Jean-Louis Barrault convinced him to edit it to five hours and place it in the Comédie Française repertory in 1942. It has often been revived in the modified version since. Last year a Portuguese movie company shot it — in French — as a television serial that also received the release but this was a mere photographicating of the scenes and very uncinematic.

Its cycle of brief scenes are framed into sections — not acts, but "day's journeys" as they were termed by Spanish dramatists of the Baroque era. This permits boundless scope as the action moves swiftly from Spain to Africa and the newly discovered lands across the Atlantic, and on occasion to the heavenly realms. Claudel employs the scheme to dovetail the history of Spanish expansion with a thwarted love story.

Dona Prouhèze, unhappy in her marriage to an elderly husband, is enamored of Don Rodrigue, a warrior-empire builder, who is also smitten with her. She places one of her satin slippers before the statue of the Virgin at the Théâtre de Chaiot.

Harold Pinter arrived at Avignon to inspect a production of three of his recent plays by members of the Comédie Française at the Cloître des Carmes in an open-air auditorium. Pleased with the performance, Pinter took the stage to thank the company.

The trio of one-actors, deftly done in French by Eric Kahane, bears the covering title "Autres Horizons." In the first a luckless woman who fell into a coma and remained unconscious for 19 years is awakened from her slumber and finds she has been cheated of life's springtime. The second is a humorous fantasy in which a taxi driver enters into a dispute over the two-way radio with the dispatcher who orders him to hurry to Victoria Station, of which the absent-minded chauffeur has never heard. The last, "One for the Road," is a chilling sketch of the breakdown of a political prisoner under torture.



Don Rodrigue a complete portrayal. The outstanding performances are elsewhere — in Jerry Gastañaga's *Donna Musique* and in Robin Renzetti's characterization of Prouhèze's second husband.

Vitez's staging will be seen in Paris in the fall at the Théâtre de Chaiot.

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"Ya Bon Bamboula," by the playwright

Tilly (who directed his own play) looks at racial prejudice in France today. A woman whose husband has been working in the Ivory Coast brings along her black servant when she visits her parents' home in Brittany. One evening the servant returns from a local kermis slightly intoxicated and politely invites the lady to join him in bed. Indignant at the proposal she summons her father to protect her and he, a retired policeman, locks the bewildered black man at the point of a rifle into a cupboard to await the arrival of the militia.

Well-intentioned and topical, the play was also competently acted, but its characters are stereotypes, from the former policeman to the silly wife and even the naive domestic from the Ivory Coast. Only the young daughter of the insulted woman, who sympathizes with the black man, has any authenticity, though she has been sentimentalized. For a protest piece about rising racism, the script is rather tame, actually a mildly satirical comedy about the stupidity that reigns over a middle-class family trying with imbecility to hold the color line.

Among other highlights of the festival was a new French production of Eugène O'Neill's "A Moon for the Misbegotten." Robert Pingeon, who took to playwriting in the 1960s and has established a cult following, is a guest of honor, and several of his plays were performed.

There is some light entertainment on the off-Avignon schedule. "The Assassin Is in the House" burlesques crime fiction with its detective duo — Francis Giubore and Eric Carrere — illuminating the theater in a search for a killer at large and holding as murder suspects members of the audience. Another escapist interlude is "Les Peripéties" in which two gigolos who have been shipwrecked on a desert island find another survivor, a dowdy female and, working their professional charms, convert her into a desirable sex object. Both these divertissements are on view at 6:30 P.M. in the Ciné-Vox theater. This permits one to attend a main event later in the evening.

Jacky Azemont is repeating his dynamic adaptation of Céline's "Mort à Crédit" at the Théâtre du Balcon. This fascinating tour-de-force holds spectators riveted with its fury and power. At the Restaurant Le Vernet, Menton de Cooman is impersonating the 18th-century epicure Brillat-Savarin, author of "The Physiology of Taste."

Two exhibitions are musts. One is devoted to the festival's history and the work of its founder, the late Jean Vilar, who, among other feats, discovered Gérard Philipe as a classic actor and guided the festival's course through thick and thin, acting and directing many memorable productions. Claude Roy's biography of Vilar has just been published by Calmann-Levy. The centenary of Louis Jouvet's birth is being commemorated with a show of the scenic decor and posters of his productions. He, too, has been honored this year with a new biography, by Jean-Marc Louvier.

The festival continues until Aug. 6, mostly with dance and music.

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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1987

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/ FINANCE

## WALL STREET WATCH

For Buyers of New Issues,  
Assortment May Be WisestBy VARTANIC G. VARTANIAN  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — If the bull market keeps rolling along, selected companies going public for the first time are also likely to prosper, according to Standard & Poor's Outlook. "New issues as a group," it said, "tend to exaggerate the underlying trend of the overall market."

By way of illustration, the new-issue index compiled by S&P rose 31.8 percent in the first quarter of this year, compared with a 20.5 percent advance in its 500-stock index, which consists of more seasoned, better-known issues.

Conversely, when the latter index slowed to a gain of 4.2 percent in the second quarter, new issues actually declined by 4 percent.

The new-issue index measures the performance of major initial public offerings, excluding banks and savings and loans, during their first six months of trading.

The first half of 1987 was a boom period for new issues, according to "Going Public: The IPO Reporter," a publication that monitors this sector. Total volume reached \$14.8 billion, compared with \$8.8 billion in the first six months of last year. The full-year volume record of \$22.4 billion was posted in 1986.

"There is a good chance that 1987 will be a new record year," said Susan Gallant, editor of Going Public.

The dream of many investors is not simply to buy shares of a company when it goes public, but to purchase a "hot" new issue. This is Wall Street's term for an initial offering that is expected to jump immediately in price. Earlier this year, for example, Aldus Corp., which manufactures PageMaker, the leading desktop publishing software, was perceived by market professionals as just such a sought-after issue.

And right they were. On June 16, the 2.2 million shares of Aldus opened at \$20 and soared to \$35.75 by the close of that day's trading.

Hot new issues also were emphasized in news reports concerning investments made by a money manager in a blind partnership with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Most of the trades made by the money manager, W. Franklin Chin, were in initial public offerings, and many were in hot IPOs such as Microsoft, Reebok and British Airways. Overall, the blind partnership made \$39,845 in trading profits on an initial investment of \$50,662.

**UNFORTUNATELY,** the small investor rarely has the opportunity to share hot new issues just as they come out of the chute at the offering price. That privilege usually goes to institutional investors and wealthy individuals who are big customers of the investment houses that parcel out the new offerings. Often, these buyers "flip," or sell, the new issues on offering day and pocket an immediate profit. That, for instance, was the method used by Mr. Chin in the Meese investments.

But there is an alternative for the average investor, the Outlook said. "A strategy of looking for opportunities among issues that have gained some seasoning in the after-market may prove sounder than attempting to chase hot new issues immediately following their public offering," it said. "A period of trading also permits the value of new issues to be more efficiently established by investors, rather than by the underwriter's best guess."

For one thing, even in a bull market new issues can disappoint their initial buyers. "The biggest loser in the first half of 1987 was Presto-Tek, which sells self-service drinking water machines," the Outlook said. By June 30, this stock was down 63.6 percent from its offering price.

To reduce the risk inherent in purchasing new issues, the S&P publication recommends buying a package, rather than just one issue. Using this strategy, it suggests that aggressive investors might consider three recent offerings: Forstmann & Co., a leading fabric producer; Timberland Co., which makes quality footwear; and TIX Companies, which includes the T.J. Maxx and Hit or Miss off-price apparel store chains.

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
American	\$1.38	112.59	32.83	6.95	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes
Brussels (€)	36.81	61.07	20.79	4.58	36.81	36.81	36.81	36.81	Yes
Frankfurt	1.37	3.70	1.00	0.22	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	Yes
London (GB)	1.38	2.94	0.86	0.18	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes
Milan	134.42	2,135.29	752.03	171.29	134.42	134.42	134.42	134.42	Yes
New York (NY)	—	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes
Paris	6.32	9.04	2.27	0.46	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	Yes
Tokyo	152.18	2,420.00	742.00	171.29	152.18	152.18	152.18	152.18	Yes
Vienna	1.38	3.70	1.00	0.22	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes
1 Euro	1.38	2.94	0.86	0.18	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes
1 Swiss	1.38	3.70	1.00	0.22	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Yes

Clothes in London and Zurich. Clothes in other European cities. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (\*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (e) The key was pounds: US\$1.625.

Even in a bull market, new issues can be disappointing.

## Texas Air Computer Contract

## Ticket System Set For Europe

Reuters

HOUSTON — Four European airlines have picked a subsidiary of Texas Air Corp. to help devise a \$300 million computerized reservation system, following a similar agreement announced earlier this month between United Airlines and three other European carriers.

Texas Air said Thursday that its System One reservations network had been selected by the airline group known as Amadeus, comprising Air France, Lufthansa AG, Iberia Air Lines and Scandinavian Airlines System.

In Europe, many of the 30,000 travel agents do not have centralized information or reservations systems, and most national carriers have systems that favor their own flights when travel agents seek information.

The Texas Air plan, for which International Business Machines Corp. will be the major contractor, edged out a proposal for a similar system from American Airlines.

Last week, an industry official had said that although the Amadeus group favored American's Sabre system, it disagreed with American's plan to take a stake in the European network, a condition not required by Texas Air.

In New York, SAS said the contract for IBM was valued at more than \$100 million.

Texas Air said the new Amadeus system, scheduled to begin operating by mid-1989, would be linked to System One's existing network. This would allow direct access by more than 15,000 travel agencies in the United States, Europe, Africa, the Bahamas, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

United, a domestic U.S. airline, announced with British Airways, Swissair and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines a partnership to invest \$120 million for a model of United's Apollo system, set to begin operating next year for the 30,000 European travel agencies.

United, which beat GM's profit in the first quarter and for 1986 as a whole, raised earnings to \$5.81 a share from \$4.02.

GM, which last year ranked as the world's top industrial organization, had earned \$1.018 billion overall in the second quarter of 1986. Its per-share earnings fell to \$2.80 in the most recent quarter from \$2.92 in the year-earlier period, on overall sales of \$26.7 billion, down 3.3 percent from \$27.3 billion.

Ford, which beat GM's profit in the first quarter and for 1986 as a whole, raised earnings to \$5.81 a share from \$4.02.

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As reported Wednesday, See CARS, Page 12

## GM's Profit Declines, But Ford's Sets Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**D**ETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Thursday that operating profit on its core vehicle business fell 28 percent to \$78.1 million in the second quarter from a year ago as sales fell. Its overall profit, including subsidiaries, declined 3.7 percent to \$90.8 million.

Measure, Ford Motor Co., the nation's second-largest automaker, again outshone its bigger rival, reporting a record \$1.5 billion profit in the second quarter, up 39 percent from the \$1.08 billion in the like period a year ago. Sales rose 13 percent to \$19.5 billion from \$17.3 billion, as Ford increased its unit sales to nearly 1.7 million vehicles worldwide, while GM's unit sales fell to 2.06 million.

Ford's "gross margins were off sharply from the first quarter to the second," she added. "I think Ford has peaked and GM provides more long-term potential."

GM said higher earnings from its

subsidiaries, General Motors Acceptance Corp., Hughes Electronics Corp. and Electronic Data Systems Corp., helped offset the decline in vehicle sales, which fell by \$46.000 from a year ago.

Wendy Beale, an analyst with Smith Barney & Co., said that the higher-than-expected earnings reported Tuesday by Chrysler Corp. had raised expectations for Ford, resulting in a leadoff when the figures were released.

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As reported Wednesday, See CARS, Page 12

## Thomson-GE Swap: Everybody Wins

## French Gain in Consumer Area, GE in Medical

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A surprising asset swap in which General Electric Co. will trade its giant consumer electronics business for the medical equipment unit of France's Thomson SA was described by executives Thursday as a "win-win" deal that will transform both Thomson and GE into major players in their respective world markets.

Analysts, most of whom admitted to surprise over the trans-Atlantic exchange, agreed with that assessment.

Thomson, with 1986 profit of \$265 million on revenue of \$9 billion, is among the state-owned companies to be decentralized in the next year or two. The deal with GE is likely to make that sell-off more successful, one analyst said.

Bill Coleman, an analyst with James Capel & Co. stockbrokers in London, said he was staggered by the asset swap, which he called a brave move by Alain Gomez, chairman and chief executive of Thomson.

"Thomson was really only strong in France and Germany in consumer electronics," he said. "He took what was likely to become an also-ran and catapulted it into third place."

The consumer electronics market, he said, "is one in which you're either big, or you don't survive. There are no halfway houses."

The contract, announced late Wednesday in New York, calls for GE to sell its \$3-billion-a-year RCA and GE television, video cassette recorder and audio equipment business to France's state-owned Thomson.

Thomson would combine this with its own consumer electronics unit, Thomson Grand Public, becoming the third largest such company in the world, with annual sales of about \$6 billion.

In return, Thomson's 51-percent-owned subsidiary, Thomson-CSF, will hand over to GE its medical imaging business, called Thomson-CGR, which

last year generated sales of 4.76 billion francs (\$780 million).

GE would become the world's largest company in that industry, with sales of \$2.2 billion.

Thomson would also pay GE undisclosed amount of cash, which one source put at around \$800 million. It would also pay an estimated \$150 million over the next five years in royalties and license fees from its GE and RCA consumer products.

"It's a deal that benefits both companies," said John Welch, GE's chairman.

He said consumer electronics had become a stepchild at GE, which in recent years has diversified into broadcasting and financial services.

Although GE is No. 1 in the U.S. market for television sales, with its RCA and GE brands holding a 25 percent share, the business was only marginally

profitable against Japanese competitors.</p







ulation  
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## Dollar Slips Ahead of U.S. GNP Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed slightly lower Thursday in trading described as lackluster and directionless ahead of the latest report on the economy.

"There was very little interest and very little movement" in New York, said Carmine Rotondo of Security Pacific International. "People are looking toward the GNP."

The dollar closed in New York at 1,860 Deutsche marks, down from 1,8645 at Wednesday's close but up from the session's low of 1,8515.

It fell to 151.25 Japanese yen from 152.35, to 6,188 French francs from 6,200, and to 1,5420 Swiss francs from 1,5455. It also dipped against the British pound, which ended at \$1.6025, against \$1.5970.

The release of preliminary second-quarter gross national product data is set for Friday morning. Analysts said that a report showing an inflation-adjusted growth rate of 2 percent or more in the three-month period through June would be favorable for the dollar.

The near-term direction for the dollar "is still looking upward for the simple reason of strong capital

London Dollar Rates	Close	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1,8665	1,8640		
Pound sterling	1,8625	1,8640		
Japanese yen	152.35	152.35		
French franc	6,1880	6,1840		
Swiss franc	1,5420	1,5455		
British pound	1.5970	1.6025		

inflows into this country," Mr. Rotondo said.

In June and thru mid-July, the amount of capital inflow from the Japanese has been at record levels, he said. "They are selling yes because they want to get involved in our markets."

In Europe, the dollar closed lower Thursday on bearish sentiment

M-1 Fell \$7.1 Billion in Week

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — M-1, the narrowest measure of U.S. money supply, fell \$7.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$743.3 billion in the week ended July 13, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$750.4 billion from \$749.9 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and travelers checks.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Pressed by U.S., Seoul Plans to Appreciate Won

Agence France-Presse

**SEOUL** — The South Korean finance minister, Chung In Yong, said Thursday that the government was planning a sharp appreciation in the value of the U.S. currency.

Congressional testimony by the outgoing Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, did not help the dollar, either. Mr. Volcker said the prolonged stability of the U.S. currency would depend faster economic growth abroad and on cuts in the massive U.S. budget deficit.

Dealers saw little sign of any action on the deficit, particularly after news that bipartisan negotiations in the Senate to reduce the deficit had collapsed.

In London, the dollar fell to 1,8555 DM from 1,8640 DM on Wednesday and to 150.75 yen from 152.35.

Sterling recovered some ground against other currencies after Wednesday's sharp fall sparked by worse-than-expected British trade figures for May. It rose to \$1,6035 against the dollar from \$1,5947.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1,8567 DM after 1,8601 Thursday, and in Paris at 6,1820 French francs, after 6,1916. (UPI, Reuters)

## Outlook for Japanese Bonds Is Cloudy Despite Stabilization

Reuters

**TOKYO** — The recent drop in Japanese government bond prices may have ended, but the market's longer-term outlook is clouded by uncertainty over exchange rates, interest rates and the health of Japan's economy, bond managers say.

The yield on the government's benchmark No. 89 bond, the 5.1 percent issue due in 1996, touched 4.88 percent in Tokyo on Wednesday, its highest level since late January. In May, it was as low as 2.55 percent.

September government bond futures fell to a contract low of 105.73, or a yield of 5.12 percent on Monday on the London International Financial Futures Exchange, before recovering to 106.95 on Wednesday.

"I think prices have fallen enough in the past few weeks and that downward potential is highly restricted for now," said Norihiko Sano at Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co. "We are in a good position for bargain hunting."

The view that prices have hit a temporary bottom is partly due to three recent bond purchases operations conducted by the Finance

Ministry, which helped underpin the market, managers said.

But the direction of monetary policy remains unclear.

On one hand, the Finance Ministry is committed to the enhancement of domestic demand by keeping interest rates low, managers said. Yet the Bank of Japan seems to be more concerned about a possible rekindling of inflation.

The dollar/yen exchange rate is the key," he added, "because it is the yen's sharp rise that created the bond market boom in May."

Some market participants expect U.S. Treasury officials to talk the dollar lower, but only after the Treasury's quarterly refunding in August, where the dollar's level will help determine foreign demand.

But many export-oriented manufacturers and some bond investors predict the yen/dollar rate will stay around the current level of 150 to 152 yen for the rest of the year.

Whether the sluggish economy is due for a rebound is another matter for debate.

Japan's Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday that the economy was gaining ground steadily, supported by personal spending and housing construction.

The Federal National Mortgage Association has replaced Mr. Cas-

## Mellon Bank Fills President's Post

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

**SEOUL** — The South Korean finance minister, Chung In Yong, said Thursday that the government was planning a sharp appreciation in the value of the U.S. currency.

A drastic appreciation of the won is inevitable in the last quarter of the year in view of the widening trade gap and mounting U.S. pressure," he said.

South Korea's merchandise trade surplus with the United States reached a record \$4.4 billion in the first half of this year.

Mr. Chung said, however, that the government would keep the exchange rate at an average of 800 won to the dollar this year.

Newspapers in Seoul interpreted this to mean that the government would move to appreciate the won to a level of 760 to 780 to the dollar by the end of this year. The rate now stands at 807 won to the dollar.

It now includes Richard M. Daniel, a former Security Pacific Bank executive who is an expert at collecting on bad loans, and W. Keith Smith, a former Crocker National Bank executive who specializes in managing the borrowings of banks.

During a 20-year Chase career, Mr. Terracciano rose from a program instructor to manage three crucial groups: business banking, investment banking and electronic services.

The only thing that would lead me to leave an institution like Chase," he said, "would be to rebuild an institution like Mellon."

Analysts said Mellon, like other banks, has found corporate lending increasingly unprofitable but investment banking expensive.

They said the choice of Mr. Terracciano underlines Mellon's determination to come to grips with its problem loans.

"I think it is a real coup for Mellon," said Lawrence Cohn of Merrill Lynch & Co. "In a lot of the areas where Mellon has problems, Tony brings strength."

The Federal National Mortgage Association has replaced Mr. Ca-

shout as president and chief operating officer with Roger E. Birk, who supervised many in the securities industry when he stepped down as chairman and chief executive of Merrill Lynch & Co. a little more than two years ago. Mr. Birk, 57, is no stranger to Fannie Mae, as the association is known. A close associate of David O. Maxwell, 57, the association's chairman and chief executive since 1980, Mr. Birk has been a Fannie Mae board member for the last two years. He is the largest supplier of conventional mortgage funds in the United States.

Mellon has been active in real estate and energy loans. The company is endeavoring to recover from first half losses of \$626 million, which represent the first loss in the 11-year history of the nation's 12th-largest bank holding company.

Mr. Terracciano's appointment was the work of Frank V. Cahoon, Mellon's new chairman and chief executive, who since joining the bank five weeks ago has moved aggressively to address its problems.

In addition to ordering a freeze on hiring and wages, Mr. Cahoon has dismissed many of Mellon's major officials, including some vice chairmen, and replaced them with his own team.

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## Chief Resigns At Texas Bank

The Associated Press

**DALLAS** — Robert H. Stewart, 61, chairman of First RepublicBank Corp., who was instrumental in the merger that created the largest bank holding firm in Texas, is resigning the post he held for six weeks.

Mr. Stewart, 61, is leaving after last month's merger of InterFirst Corp. and RepublicBank Corp. He will join LaSalle Energy Corp. as vice chairman. LaSalle was formed June 30 to acquire United Gas Pipe Line Co. from Occidental Petroleum Corp. United controls 9,800 miles (about 16,000 kilometers) of natural gas pipeline in the southeastern United States.

The First RepublicBank board was expected to elect Gerald W. Fronterhouse, 51, president and chief executive officer, to replace Mr. Stewart.

strong presence in the United States, Europe and Japan."

The merged business will command a world market share of nearly 25 percent.

Thomson-CGR, particularly strong in the radiology sector, is the world's leading company for mammography equipment for the detection of breast cancer. That market is growing at a rate of more than 25 percent yearly.

GE is strongest in medical imaging products.

Vincenzo Morelli, president of GE Medical Systems Inc., projected employment cutbacks of "no more than a few percentage points" of the unit's combined work force of 16,600.

The negotiations between GE and Thomson, which started in June with a visit to Paris by Mr. Welch, were given "psychological acceleration" by the announcement in April that Philips would merge its diagnostic imaging business with Picker International, based in Cleveland.

## GE: Swap Benefits Thomson in Consumer Electronics

(Continued from first finance page)

financial services with the purchase of Kidder, Peabody & Co., an investment banking house, last year and Employers Reinsurance in 1984.

In Paris, Mr. Gomez said the rationale behind the agreement was to carry Thomson to the international forefront in the consumer electronics sector.

Combining GE-RCA with Thomson positions us as a major world player in consumer electronics — one of the three leaders, alongside Philips and Matsushita," he said.

He said Thomson Grand Public would have access to research and manufacturing facilities in the United States, Europe and Southeast Asia.

GE's stock rose 50 cents Thursday to close at \$56.625 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Company officials would not say whether there were plans to export RCA or GE brands to Europe, or bring Thomson brands to the United States.

There is no doubt, Thomson-CGR will be enormously complementary to GE, both geographically and in its products," Mr. Fresco said at a Paris press conference.

"Medical systems can now count on a three-legged strategy with a

strong presence in the United States, Europe and Japan."

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Analysis, however, said Thomson's Telefunken brand could conceivably be marketed in the U.S., where it already has a small amount of name recognition.

Thomson also markets products under the names Brundt, Dual, Normande, Saba, Thomson and Videocolor.

With this acquisition, Thomson will more than double its TV production, to about 7.5 million units a year, becoming second to Philips NV of the Netherlands, which Mr. Fresco estimates produces 8.6 million units.

For GE, meanwhile, the acquisition of Thomson's medical imaging business was described as "an ideal marriage" by Paolo Fresco, vice president and general manager of GE International Operations.

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"Medical systems can now count on a three-legged strategy with a

strong presence in the United States

## BOOKS

*THE CITY AND THE HOUSE*, by Natalia Ginzburg. Translated from the Italian by Dick Davis. Seaver Books, 333 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10025.

There are some literary virtuosos who can leap across genres as stylishly as Superman hurdles tall buildings. Among this small group of proletarian talents, the Italian novelist Natalia Ginzburg must surely have a special place. In addition to being a member of the Italian parliament, Ginzburg is a well-regarded European poet, critic, essayist, short story writer, and prize-winning dramatist and novelist.

It is probably the cool, understated novelist

who is best known to American readers. In such previous works as "A Light for Fools," "Family Savings," and "No Way," she has served us violent death and bewilderment as calmly as the morning toast. "The City and the House," her latest novel, is no exception.

Like "No Way," her new book is also an intriguing collection of letters. These letters tell the story of two friends and former lovers, Giuseppe and Lucrezia, and the disintegration of their families. Doomed with their lives and depressed to one day discover themselves middle-aged, each makes a fateful decision. Giuseppe recklessly sells his apartment in Rome, where he can no longer breathe, and finds himself into America in hope of a sea change. With no less melodrama, the married Lucrezia takes a new lover.

In "The City and the House," Natalia Ginzburg's fiction correspondence is impressive, her artistic achievement, however, is of a more subtle and complex order. Not only has she given us a collection of letters, but a novel and a world as well. (Gerald Jay Goldberg, WP)

*PAUPER, BRAWLER AND SLANDERER*, by Amos Tutuola. Faber and Faber, 39 Tremont Street, Winchester, Mass. 01890.

"Pauper, Brawler and Slanderer," the Nigerian storyteller Amos Tutuola's eighth work,

will do almost as well as the others for the reader who wants to encounter Tutuola's magical kingdom.

Typically, Tutuola uses allegorical figures to demonstrate his thesis and teach a lesson. As a moralist, he works within the traditions of the oral storyteller — in this case his own Yoruba heritage. In this newest novel, much of the

conflict stems from the three main characters, all of whom have been cast out of the village of their patrimony, forced (one might say) into a reluctant journey toward self-awareness.

Thus there is the quest of the three characters, the fearful forest through which they travel and the dreadful (though not always evil) creatures they encounter along their way. Pauper is the most sympathetic, never able to break away from his fated misery.

It doesn't help that his companions are his wife, Bravier (who even used to brawl continuously also in her sleep), and his sidekick Slanderer, a trickster who always takes advantage of his poor friend.

The conclusion of Tutuola's exemplary tale is somewhat contrived. After learning that destiny is inscrutable, Pauper, Bravier and Slanderer vanish. Though this ending is appropriate within the dictates of the oral tradition, it is less satisfying for written narrative, less won-down than the conclusions of Tutuola's earlier

(Charles R. Larson, WP)

*LOVE IS THE HEART OF EVERYTHING: Correspondence Between Vladimir Mayakovsky and Lili Brik 1915-1928*, edited by Bengt Jangfeldt; translated by Julian Graffy. Grove Press, 196 West Houston Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

This book — 416 effusive letters, notes, postcards, and telegrams — does not so much chronicle the passionate liaison between Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930) and Lili Brik (1891-1978) as testify, like the wreckage after a tornado, to its stormy excess. Julian Graffy's translation is generally deft, and Bengt Jangfeldt's editing as learned and detailed as one could wish. But the Swedish professor's claim that Mayakovsky and Brik "are one of the most remarkable pairs of lovers in the history of world literature" calls for more than these artless — though admittedly fine — documents to validate it.

Mayakovsky (who in 1935 was posthumously immortalized by Stalin as "the most talented poet of our Soviet epoch") first met Lili Brik in 1915. A beautiful and demented (would-be film actress, sculptor, dancer) and intellectual hostess, she was in charge of the affair from the beginning; and many people, including the poet's mother, Alexandra Andreyeva, believed he would not have killed himself had Lili not been absent. In any case, her husband Osip complacently seconded their relationship (the Biks had given up sleeping together several years before), which lasted until 1925 despite a number of infidelities on both sides (and an illegitimate daughter casually fathered by Mayakovsky during a brief stay in the United States). Thereafter the lovers remained the closest of friends until Mayakovsky put a bullet through his heart in 1930.

Certainly, the letters give us a clear and powerful impression of the bulking, boisterous (when not sullen), volatile, imposing Mayakovsky, a man fairly bursting with energy and sexual magnetism. The more worldly, conventional (and despite all the encirclement points) controlled Brik (who signed her letters with the sketch of a small cat) makes a less stirring figure. (Peter Hennegay, LA)

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

MAELTA	DIP	POR
ALIEN	SARI	IMRE
STANG	OVAL	CADS
HORSE	THIEF	KNEE
LEON	EMPIRE	
PRISON	CURIO	
AHOT	ERIC	SCAM
DELICIT	LOCKSUP	
EACH	SPAN	EIFI
KOREA	ESTATE	
SEDUCE	TEAK	
TRIP	BURGLARIES	
ROOM	AROA	TORSO
EDDA	TALL	ELAND
PIEEN	ELS	REVES

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**P**Layers in Europe are accustomed to the idea of representing a club, a city, a county or a province or a country. The American tradition is individualistic: players represent themselves and their friends at every level short of the world championship.

One exception to this term is the Commercial Leagues that operate in many cities, including New York. Another is the Cavendish Challenge Cup event organized by one of the world's most famous clubs: Each contending team must represent a club or an organization.

After the expected lead of a

solid diamond suit and stopper in the unbid suits, this caused his partner to bid six diamonds.

The contract would have been entirely satisfactory if the diamond suit had, as North expected, included the queen. As it was there were reasonable chances.

But South would have had two chances. He would have been able to test the trump taking the club finesse, if only and if, the trump queen did not fall.

But West led his simpleton club, causing South to take a long look. He could no longer try both minor suit chances and was forced to a decision.

In the second annual event last month, the winners bid aggressively on the diagramed deal, arriving in six diamonds because South chose an imaginative rebid. Three no-trump suggested, in theory, a long

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## SPORTS

**Seeking the Other Side to Strawberry**By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — When Darryl Strawberry was a rookie four years ago, a veteran catcher on the Mets observed the 21-year-old's ability to crunch a baseball, to fly around the bases, and to fling a throw from the right-field corner with the power of no one, perhaps, since Roberto Clemente.

"If Darryl works at it," said catcher John Stearns, "he could be the greatest player ever. If he doesn't, he'll be a great player."

During that rookie year, 1983, Jim Frey, then a Mets coach, was given 6-foot-6-inch (1.98 meters) Strawberry as a special project. One of Strawberry's weaknesses, and it is a common problem among outfielders, was charging base hits in front of him. Frey would take Strawberry out early before a game and hit balls to him in the outfield.

One day in Philadelphia, Frey said, "Darryl, let's go."

Strawberry said, "I've had enough."

"What do you mean, you've had enough?" asked Frey.

"Had enough," explained Strawberry.

And he stopped taking the ground balls. He didn't endear himself to some of the pitchers when with a runner on first and a hit to right, the runner invariably steamed safely into third.

Other times, he missed the cutoff man and would show off his strong arm and rifle the ball to third, where the man was in safety, while the man who had singled was loping gaily into second base.

It was not surprising that Strawberry, being a left-handed batter, was less capable against left-handed pitchers than he was against right-handers, and was often rested, as the euphemism goes, against left-handers. What was surprising was that he often didn't even want to take batting practice against left-handers.

At the plate, he was sometimes less than a brain surgeon. He always took the first pitch, and pitchers threw it down the middle for a strike, and so he regularly gave them an advantage.

He even tried to pull balls on the outside corner, and he'd hit them weakly.

And through the years, he has disappointed and infuriated teammates by often showing up late for games and practices, and, in the case of a now famous spring training incident, not showing up for a workout at all, drawing a fine of \$1,500.

United Press International  
Darryl Strawberry rounds the bases.

Strawberry complained that people were expecting too much from him, that he couldn't carry a whole team on his back.

And there were other problems. Like a difficult divorce that, it seems, may have made him lose concentration at the plate, and which 3-2 fastballs whip in for strike three.

"I remember when I was being served papers for my divorce," said Pete Rose, now the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, "and I went out and got 7 hits in 12 times at bat. People said, 'How can you concentrate hitting? I said, 'It's easier going through a divorce hitting .330 than hitting .230.'

Yet, for all of Strawberry's negative qualities, this is only half the story.

In the past four years, he has been one of the most consistent and effective players in the game. Though his batting average was only .260 in that time, only five other players in the National League drove in more runs in the same span and he was the only player to hit 100 home runs or more and steal 100 bases or more.

His statistics are up this season. He's hitting .271, with 21 homers — nine of them off left-handers — and has driven in 52 runs — 27 off left-handers. At this rate, Strawberry would finish with about 40 homers and 100 runs batted in, which would be his best figures ever.

He's not as erratic as he once was in the outfield, and spends more time taking ground balls and in the batting cage, even against left-handers.

And it may come as a surprise to some, but he leads the team in appearing in the most games this season, 87 out of 90.

The fans, the teammates, the manager, the sportswriters, the family, they have all at one time or another, one way or another, gotten to Strawberry. And he's gotten to them.

Would he change? Could he change?

A few years ago he related a story about when he arrived in the minors, in Kingsport, Tennessee, and climbed aboard a team bus for a 10-hour trip. He cleverly staked out the back seat, where he could stretch his long legs. He wondered why everyone hadn't made a mad dash for that seat.

He soon learned the reason. The motor was under the seat, and the sun hit hardest through the wide rear window.

"It didn't take long to figure out," he said, "that if I didn't move, I'd fry."

To figure out similar things in the big leagues, it has, unfortunately, taken Darryl Strawberry a much longer time.

**Reliever Habyan Retires 19 in a Row for Orioles' 8th Consecutive Victory**

United Press International

**CHICAGO** — The Baltimore Orioles, who played like a bunch of sandblowers in the first half of the season, may yet be spoilers in the American League East.

Although their poor play in May and June virtually knocked them out of any chance to win the divi-

ing each drove in a pair of runs and Mike Witt earned his 12th victory as California edged the Red Sox.

Mariners 2, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Mark Langston pitched a four-hitter and Rey Quinones had three hits and an RBI to pace Seattle. Langston, completing his ninth game of the year, struck out seven to boost his league-leading strikeout total to 159.

Royals 5, Indians 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White and Bo Jackson homered to back Mark Gubicza's eight-hit pitching as the Royals defeated Cleveland.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 3: In Arlington, Texas, Toronto reliever Mark Eichhorn walked all three batters he faced in the eighth, forcing in two runs to give the Rangers the victory.

Pirates 4, Giants 0: In San Francisco, Rick Reuschel fired a five-hitter and scored the game-winning run to lead Pittsburgh to victory. Reuschel pitched his third shutout in his last five starts to lower his league-leading ERA to 2.19.

Mets 4, Braves 3: In New York, Lee Mazzilli delivered a pinch-hit RBI single to cap a four-run sixth, giving the Mets the victory over Atlanta.

Phillies 5, Reds 3: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel collected three hits, including his 19th homer, and scored twice, leading the Phillies past Cincinnati. Samuel also had a double and a single.

Astros 7, Expos 6: In Montreal, Mike Scott fired a four-hitter and struck out 10, pacing Houston's shutout en route to his third shutout, tying him with three others for the league lead in that category.

A's 10, Tigers 1: In Detroit, rookie Mark McGwire collected four hits, including his major league-leading 36th homer, and drove in four runs as Oakland pounded the Tigers.

Angels 6, Red Sox 5: In Boston, George Hendrick and Brian Down-

The Associated Press  
Mark Langston of the Mariners struck out seven Brewers to retain the American League lead in strikeouts, with 159.

the Padres. Rick Sutcliffe pitched his second complete game for his 100th major-league victory.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Jack Clark hit a tie-breaking, two-run homer to highlight a three-run ninth that gave St. Louis its 14th victory in 17 games. The

Dodgers were stunned before the game by the death of Coach Don McMahon. McMahon, 57, a former star reliever in the major leagues, collapsed after pitching batting practice and was taken to a hospital where he was pronounced dead a short time later.

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